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SATURDAY, JUNE 17 1911.

六月

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

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CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

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London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.
Sunstar, the favourite for and
winner of the Derby, is in training
for the St. Leger.

London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.

Worcester beat Yorkshire.

London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.
The scores in the Gray and
Inman match stand as follows:

Gray 6,100

Inman 3,361

London, June 9, 6.55 p.m.

The following is the result of
the Manchester Cup:

1. Marjax,

2. Origo,

3. Buckwheat.

Yokohama, June 11.

There was some doubt expressed
as to the decision whether
Japan or America retained the
jurisdiction with regard to the
case in which an American blue-
jacket was alleged to have killed
his fellow-comrade in the Ameri-
can Naval Hospital in Yokohama.

After consultations, the Ameri-
can authorities deferred to the
opinion held by the Japanese and
handed over the delinquent to be
dealt with by the Japanese.

Tokio, June 12.

The aeronautic accident at To-
korozawa was proved to have
been a grossly exaggerated rum-
our.

It appears that Captain Toko-
gawa and Lieut. Ito after a very
successful flight came slanting
down to earth.

As the machine touched the
ground it toppled over, throwing
the two aviators out.

The injuries which the occu-
pants of the aeroplane received are
not so serious as were in the first
case reported.

Tokio, June 12.

The Manchurian Railway Com-
pany will shortly start on the
construction of the parallel lines
between Tsitsiharu and Renzan-
wan (?)

The transport of rails and all
other materials was begun by the
Kanyo Seito-u Kyu (the Kanyo
Iron Foundry Bureau) a few days
ago.

Manila, June 13, 9.5 a.m.

Carlson, who on the 22nd inst.,
met Roy Kenny for the heavy-
weight boxing championship of
the Orient, met Infantryman Bell
roat Ilolo and twice threw him in
twenty-four minutes.

Carlson leaves for Hongkong
on Friday.

London, June 12, 9 p.m.

The Glasgow seamen have
tendered a week's notice.

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.

A message from Liverpool
states the international shipping
strike is only a matter of a few
hours.—Reuter.

London, June 12, 9 p.m.

The Duke of Westminster has
sustained a broken collar bone
whilst playing polo.

Singapore, June 12, 2.35 p.m.

Further evidence was given in
the Proudflock murder case before
Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, at
the Singapore assizes.

A rickshaw cooler testified to
hearing three shots and to seeing
accused (Mrs. Proudflock) running
about dead.

Witness went up to accused and
asked "What's this?"

Mrs. Proudflock made no reply.

After leaving witness heard
three more shots.

London, June 12, 9 p.m.

The latest scores in the Gray-
Inman match are:

Gray 8,066

Inman 4,699

Singapore, June 12, 2.35 p.m.

The Labuan steamer Karang
was burned and sank in the har-
bour on Saturday. She was car-
rying benzine for Bangkok. The
total constructional loss is insured.

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

North Hants beat Sussex. Hants
beat Gloucester.

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

The result of the Ascot Stakes,
the course of which is two miles,
is as follows:

Willow 1

King Midas 2

Victory 3

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

The result of the Gold Vase
race is:

Martingale 1

Royal Tonder 2

Elunilla 3

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

The result of the Prince of
Wales Stakes is:

Stedfast 1

All Gold 2

Holicon 3

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

The result of the Coventry
Stakes is:

Lady Americus 1

Kempton 2

Tony Pandy 3

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.

The result of the race for the
Royal Hunt Cup was as follows:

Moscate 1

Long Set 2

Spanish Prince 3

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.

The result of the race for the
Royal Hunt Cup was as follows:

Moscate 1

Long Set 2

Spanish Prince 3

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.

Mat Wells, the light-weight
champion of England, has beaten
Pal Moore.

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.

One hundred and two Admirals
have entered their protest against
the ratification of the Declaration
of London.

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.

Lastot County Cricket results
are as follows:

Surrey beat Derbyshire.

Yorkshire beat Leicester.

London, June 15, 7.5 p.m.

In the race for the Ascot Gold
Cup, Willouyx and Charles
O'Malley have been declared to
win.

London, June 15, 7.5 p.m.

From Madrid it is reported that
the Spanish Government have
informed the Powers of their land-
ing in the Larache States.

The Moorish administration
will be retained.

London, June 15, 7.5 p.m.

The French newspapers uni-
formly regret the landing,
which, they declare, may possibly
compromise the peace of Europe.

London, June 10, 7.25 a.m.

A message to the "New York
Times" says that 1,300 persons
were killed in the Mexico City
earthquake.

London, June 11, 7.15 a.m.

From Madrid it is reported that
the Spanish Government have
informed the Powers of their land-
ing in the Larache States.

The Spanish advance into the
Larache States is causing anxiety
in France, as tending to compli-
cate the international situation as
well as enabling Germany to
interpose with demands on her
own behalf.

It is reported from the Spanish
capital officially that the French
forces in Morocco have entered
Mequinez, after severe fighting
in which heavy losses were
sustained on both combatants
sides.

London, June 12, 7.40 a.m.

A message from Tangier says
the Spanish occupied Alcazar on
the 10th. They were well re-
ceived.

French newspapers continue to
write lively protests against
Spanish action and even fore-
shadow temporary rupture in
diplomatic relations.

London, June 10, 5.40 p.m.

From Madrid comes a message
that Spanish troops have occupied
the Larache States in Morocco.

The Spanish advance into the
Larache States is causing anxiety
in France, as tending to compli-
cate the international situation as
well as enabling Germany to
interpose with demands on her
own behalf.

It is reported from the Spanish
capital officially that the French
forces in Morocco have entered
Mequinez, after severe fighting
in which heavy losses were
sustained on both combatants
sides.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.

From Washington it is reported
that Secretary Nagel has stated
that the International Fur Sealing
Conference have been unable to
agree as to the amount of com-
pensation which shall be paid to
Japan for abandoning the Pelagic
Sealing.

It is stated reliably that the
British and American representa-
tives are inclined to yield to the
demands of Japan but that Russia
steadfastly refuses.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.

At a meeting of the share-
holders in the Suez Canal in
Paris, a resolution was passed
authorising the borrowing of a
sum of four million pounds
sterling for the improvement of
the canal.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.

Replying to a question in the
House of Commons, the Right
Hon. H. L. Samuel, the Post-
master General, said it was hoped
that a parcel post service between
England and North China would
shortly be instituted via Siberia.

London, June 14, 12.10 p.m.

Telegrams received from Vien-
na and Athens declare that there
are present indications of the end
of Albanian revolt being im-
minent.

London, June 15, 7.10 a.m.

The Union Castle Royal Mail
crew at Southampton are demand-
ing an increase of wages before
signing on.

London, June 12, 7.40 a.m.

Prince Ching and suite have
left Moscow en route for the Co-
ronation.

London, June 12, 7.40 a.m.

The Japanese warships Kurana
and Tone under Vice Admiral
Shimamatsu arrived at Pottland,
where a magnificent assembly
of warships gathered prior to the
naval review.

London, June 9, 0.25 p.m.
At the Imperial Conference,
Sir Lewis Harcourt's proposal to
create an Advisory Standing Com-
mittee of the Imperial Conference
to consider matters of common
interest was adversely criticized
by several delegates.

Sir Lewis said he withdrew.

A resolution was unanimously
carried in favour of interchange
visits of selected civil servants in
order to acquire a knowledge of
administrative work in other
parts of the Empire.

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.

The Foreign Office has pub-
lished official reports from Sir
Alexander Hosie regarding his
recent investigations into the
cultivation of the poppy in China.

Sir Alex. Hosie reports that he
is satisfied that poppy cultivation
has been suppressed in the Pro-
vince of Szechuan and reduced by
seventy-five per cent. in Yuen
(Yunnan?)

London, June 10, 7.25 a.m.

A Brussels message states that
M. Broqueux, Minister of Rail-
ways, has been entrusted with the
formation of a new ministry.

London, June 14, 7.15 p.m.

Repairs have been in progress
night and day and they have been
completed in record time.

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.

The armoured cruiser, In-
flexible, which recently came into
collision with the battleship Bol-
ero, has been refloated after
dock repairs.

London, June 13, 7.20 a.m.

The collision occurred on the
29th May when she was returning
from manœuvres outside Portland.
A seven foot hole was torn in the
Inflexible.

**CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.**

Peking, June 13.

The Board of Finance has instructed the various mints to turn out \$10,000,000 in coins, \$1,000,000 being for Nanking, \$2,000,000 each for Kwangtung and Fengtung, \$1,000,000 each for Szechuan and Hupeh.

Peking, June 13.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to repay the capital to the shareholders half in money and half in Government bonds as soon as the Government have taken over the control of the railways.

Peking, June 13.

Mr. Chang Hsin, proposed to form a Chino-American Bank for the purpose of developing and promoting shipping interests in China.

The Board of Finance and Commerce are strongly in favour of the scheme.

Peking, June 13.

Prince Chun, the Special Commissioner to represent China at the Coronation of King George, has reached Berlin.

Shanghai, June 13.

Yesterday several hundreds of soldiers created a disturbance with the shop people at Hengchow. The police interfered and some of them were wounded. As a consequence the whole city has struck work.

Peking, June 15.

The Board of Communications has memorialized the Throne to introduce bye laws governing the railways in China. The Throne has complied with the Board's request.

Peking, June 15.

Owing to the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways, the people in Hunan are in a state of excitement.

All the schools have been closed and the city is in general strike.

The situation is becoming critical.

All the foreigners have taken shelter in the Consulates.

BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, at 10 a.m., Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. G. Ward, a son [1186]

DEATHS.

HANCOCK.—On the 1st June, Charlotte Page, widow of the late Henry Fletcher, Hancock, Ph. D., F.L.S., of H.B.M. Consular Service, China. [1191]

On 16th June, 11, at 7.10 a.m., at his residence, Hussey Lodge, Conduit Road, Sir Horace Fletcher Nowicki, Kt., Aged 71.

Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon. All floral tributes to be sent to the Parsee Club, Elgin Street. [1195]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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TYPE

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

THE LORDS' DEATH-BLOW.

(10th June.)

"This is the death blow to the House of Lords as many of us have known it for so long," said Lord Lansdowne in introducing his bill for the reform of the Upper House. So in reality it is, for the introduction of the noble lord's plan is the sign post, in history, that the hereditary principle, which has, from time immemorial, been a factor in the public life of the nation, has reached that stage when, in view of the exigencies of the times, it has become a thing discredited.

Under the new proposal the hereditary peer will be in the minority, being only a hundred strong in a total house of 346. The Crown will nominate further hundred while one hundred and twenty will be elected outside. The number of bishops will be reduced to seven and ten. Law Lords with

Peking, June 15.

The Governor of Kwei-chow has telegraphed to Peking asking the Government to enquire from the Japanese Minister at Peking the reason for the prolonged stay of a Japanese cruiser at Hankow.

three princes make up the whole complement. Of the hundred lords to be elected by the peers each must have qualified by holding some administrative position in the country, even if only a chairman of quarter sessions. Such in brief outline is to be the composition of the House of Lords under Lord Lansdowne's scheme.

Peking, June 15.

H.E. Chung Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has telegraphed to Peking to the effect that as a consequence of the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways out of the commercial funds, the people made run on the Taiping bank, the Communication bank, and the Government Specie Department and trouble may be anticipated. The people who have notes issued by the said banks have called for a refund in cash to the extent of two million dollars. The Viceroy asked for instructions.

The Viceroy also submitted the following propositions to the Government for consideration:—
(1) If the Government insists upon the nationalization of the railways, all capital subscribed must be refunded to the share-holders; (2) If the Government agrees to withdraw the scheme, share-holders must be pressed to pay the third call on the capital.

Peking, June 15.

The Board of Communications intends to select 50 first grade students from Peking, Hankow, Shanghai and Foochow to study railway and postal affairs.

Peking, June 15.

The Board of Communications has memorialized the Throne to introduce bye laws governing the railways in China. The Throne has complied with the Board's request.

Peking, June 15.

Owing to the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways, the people in Hunan are in a state of excitement.

All the schools have been closed and the city is in general strike.

The situation is becoming critical.

All the foreigners have taken shelter in the Consulates.

[1186]

THE MOROCCAN IMBROGLIO.

(12th June.)

Some time had passed since our article, dealing with the state of affairs in Morocco, appeared, and the gloomy prognostications contained therein seem in a fair way to be justified. The occupation of Lixache by the Spanish has, we are informed, caused a great deal of anxiety in France, for no country better than the one that has the matter in hand can fully appreciate the difficulty that the uncalled for stop of Spain has brought about.

Morocco bids fair to take the place of Turkey in European politics, and for many years past has been a continual trouble to the Chancelleries of the continent. The conference at Algeciras seemed to have settled the vexed question for some time and it was thought that the future interference of the German Government had been effectually provided for by the convention that was drawn up at the time. This would have undoubtedly been the case so long as the Moroccan question was left in the hands of the French, but an unexpected factor has come into the problem by the intrusion of troops of Spanish nationality into the sphere of operation and occupying Lixache. The exact significance of the step is hard to find in view of the necessarily brief wording of the telegram, but from an inspection of the map it would appear that it was made to govern one of the principal lines of communication with Fez.

The possibilities of the situation may be summed up in very few words. On the one hand Germany wishes to acquire in the new French activity, for which a plausible justification may be pleaded, and on the other hand the French announced that the sovereignty of the Sultan shall be maintained and that the existing treaties regarding the integrity of the Moroccan state should be respected. Prior to the commencement of the present campaign the European press

gave several warnings to the French government of the grave dangers attending the attempts of the enthusiastic colonial party to involve the local needs of any colony. The dependencies do not know what is good for them—only mother does and mother in her fond blindness has been responsible for more maladministration than could have been the case if the preocious advice of her growing children had been adopted.

The Monks Cabinet is weak and hardly in a position to resist the Colonial party and its organs, and home affairs are in a troubled condition—so much so that the ministry may fall at any time. If the advance upon Fez had turned out to be an easy promenade the affair might have ended well and without any difficulty of an international character having arisen. Such however was not to be the case and it now looks as if a period of new quarrels was about to commence and the international situation again beset with grave perils.

That Germany will stand idly by and watch with complacency the progress of her neighbour towards ascendancy in Northern Africa, no one, who has noted the trend of modern affairs, will for one moment believe. The action of the German government in 1903 has not yet been forgotten and it is certain that, if matters proceed on the present lines, it will not belong before England will have also to take an active part in preventing the growth of Teutonic influence to her own disadvantage.

[1186]

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[1186]

WESTERN CAPITAL AND CHINA.

(14th June.)

An event of far-reaching importance to English influence and prestige in China, and consequently to China itself, is the formation of a powerful banking syndicate, whose aim is to assist in financing the innumerable public works and private enterprises that are positively crying out for help in this part of the world. The scheme is being backed up by several European firms, who appear to realize that the superficial poverty of China is due not only to the conservatism of the powers that be, but also to the singular poverty of the masses. While it cannot be denied that even at present there is much wealth in the Celestial Empire, it is in the hands of a few and, were it investigated, it would be found that the wealth per capita would be probably the lowest in the world of civilized or semi-civilized peoples in spite of the fact that China is replete with natural resources, which may, if developed on right lines, prove to be as valuable as those of America.

The problem of the development of China's trade, during the next decade, has been the worry of many able financiers, who have endeavoured to find even the approximate amount of capital required. The total, even for ten years' working, is found to be incalculable and the amount of money necessary for perpetuating development is beyond all comprehension. The Empire is so vast, and its natural resources so great, that the scope for remunerative employment of capital is beyond computation.

The educated Chinese are aware of this, and would view with appreciation the removal of existing restrictions on the operation of foreign capital, for no one is more fully cognisant of the fact that China cannot, and never will be able to supply the immense amount of money necessary to exploit her means of wealth production. The Imperial Government is very chary about granting foreigners concessions and their aim has been to keep the mineral resources under their direct control, but this does not necessarily mean that foreign capital is not desired by the educated masses; on the other hand it is becoming more and more desired. It is to meet this desire that the new syndicate has been formed and it is expected that providing reasonable care is taken, satisfactory profits will be earned.

The departure is a recognition of the fact that the western world is alive to the needs of the Orient and that capital is awaiting an invitation to help China better itself. The obstacle which blocks the path to a successful rejuvenation of China's industrialism seems to be that innate suspicion of the foreigner and the inherent characteristic of the Chinese—procrastination. Had they taken Time by the forelock they would even now be reaping handsome profits from their parsimony, but now Time has had to come to them and by the slow processes of education leads them into the paths of industrial progress.

Old established institutions in the East have their own method of dealing with the dilatory Chinese and it is without doubt due to their patience that they have established such a firm footing. The new organisation has yet to learn, in their lamentable ignorance, on the advice of the

people on the spot. But even this is not the case. No one, in their eyes, save the man at home, is able to fully realize the local needs of any colony. The dependencies do not know what is good for them—only mother does and mother in her fond blindness has been responsible for more maladministration than could have been the case if the preocious advice of her growing children had been adopted.

The Monks Cabinet is weak and hardly in a position to resist the Colonial party and its organs, and home affairs are in a troubled condition—so much so that the ministry may fall at any time. If the advance upon Fez had turned out to be an easy promenade the affair might have ended well and without any difficulty of an international character having arisen. Such however was not to be the case and it now looks as if a period of new quarrels was about to commence and the international situation again beset with grave perils.

[1186]

WASTE PAPER?

(15th June.)

A despatch from our Canton correspondent of yesterday would seem to throw a peculiar light on the negotiations between the English and Chinese Government, with regard to the suppression of the opium traffic between India and the Celestial Empire. The information, if true, that the Canton Viceroy, in contemplating the establishment of an opium farm can come as no surprise to those who take a keen interest in this great international question, and in fact has been suspected by some for quite a long time. As it will be remembered, on the signing of the Anglo-Chinese Opium Treaty, the Canton opium monopoly was abolished and no doubt the abolition of this means of providing revenue, this sacrifice of a source of annual income to the provincial treasury, was taken as convincing proof of China's bona fides. Everyone, though cognisant of the inherent duplicity of the Sons of Heaven, could not but believe that China was in absolute earnest, when she expressed a keen desire to do away with an evil, which she claimed was sapping the vitality of the Empire's manhood.

There seems to be little doubt as to the Viceroy's intentions in this matter, for our correspondent says explicitly, that he has instructed the Tao-tai for the Promotion of Industries, to find merchants well versed in the traffic, who will be able to give good advice as to the running of a farm. On the face of it, preparations have been begun in real earnest and that fact makes us pause to ask, what are the intentions of the Chinese Government; is it to break faith with Britain? It cannot surely be suggested that the farm is merely a temporary measure, and, that in due course under the treaty, it will be closed. No one would credit the Chinese with such a foolhardy undertaking.

From those who should be in the know, we learn that the suppression of gambling has proved a serious loss in revenue to the Canton government and the consideration of the re-establishment of an opium monopoly is solely to make up this deficit. That may not be the case, but even if it be so the excuse is no justification.

Ethically it is wrong, for it is the fostering of one vice in place of another, in order that the exchequer shall not suffer, and politically it appears to be an indication that the Anglo-Chinese Treaty, so far as the second party is concerned, is not worth the paper it is written on. It might not be a breaking of the letter, but it would be disregarding the spirit of the agreement and we venture to assert it can only be with the full cognisance of the Peking authorities, for we cannot blame the Empire's authorities for endeavouring to remedy matters but we think the goose, that laid the golden eggs, is beyond resuscitation and it would be better to turn to some other bird in the poultry yard for means of acquiring wealth. No one knows better than China, her own possibilities, and it would be infinitely better for her to turn her attention to new branches of commerce, instead of making futile attempts to patch up a trade, that is passing from her with great rapidity.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." That is also true of nations. China's chances are not all gone. Tea is only one out of many and the experience gained over tea should be a fitting training to enable the officials of the Celestial Empire to evolve a better business administration.

THE HARBOUR COLLISION.

In the account we gave in our columns yesterday of the ferry boat collision we stated that the number of those drowned was not known.

Even yet it is not certain how many have lost their lives, but from inquiries this morning we hear not more than seven.

The body of a woman were recovered late last night near Yau-mati and this morning three bodies of male persons were picked up.

Old established institutions in the East have their own method of dealing with the dilatory Chinese and it is without doubt due to their patience that they have established such a firm footing.

The new organisation has yet to learn, in their lamentable ignorance, on the advice of the

Chinese TEA TRADE.

(10th June.)

As far back as March last the "Englishman" of Calcutta stated that the Chinese Government was contemplating the protection of the tea industry, by preventing the importation of this com-

dmodity from other countries, and by reducing export duties on the home production. The means of preventing the importation of tea has not been made clear, up to the present, but the Russian and Indian traders have recognized this as a serious menace. In objecting to suggested prohibition or burdensome taxation—which ever course may be taken—India appears to be in the most favourable position, for she has never placed any impost on Chinese tea sent to her, amounting to some five or six millions pounds weight in the course of a year. India, therefore, has the means of forcible retaliation, should China carry out her proposals, but Ceylon has no effective answer. Through the influence of the planting community, Chinese and all other teas are virtually shut out by a tax of 4d. per lb., designed to preserve the integrity of its own produce and to prevent blighting prior to shipment. In other words Ceylon to preserve the absolute purity of its output has erected a barrier against the import of Chinese tea, and by so doing has created a precedent which, at least on superficial examination, would seem to justify China in placing some obstacle in the path of the trader, who seeks a market in the Orient for his Ceylon product.

The second part of the policy is designed to actively encourage the export of tea from China, and it is possible that this direct aid to the export trade will tend to increase business. The history of China's tea trade is a sad one. Originally it held the complete monopoly when good prices ruled and when the products of Ceylon were yet unknown. Even up to 1870, China supplied to Great Britain over 125,000,000 lbs. or 78 per cent. of the total consumption and in the short space of thirty-one years the export of tea to the United Kingdom dropped with a run to just over 10,000,000 millions or 3 1/2 per cent. of the total trade. It has also had to stand by and watch Indian and Ceylon products steadily encroach on its good business in America while even China's best customer—the Russian merchant, so impressed by the character of the British tea, is taking them at the rate of sixty million pounds per annum.

The Chinese government cannot face this state of affairs with equanimity much longer. It has itself to blame for the imposition of export duties, for the short-sighted purpose of obtaining immediate revenue, was nothing short of the absolute stifling of an industry which thirty years ago held world's monopoly. Take for instance China's tea trade with England. Besides the English import tax of 5d. per lb., China before the tea leaves her shores extracts another 2d. so that every lb. of Chinese tea in England has been subjected to governmental imposts of 7d. per lb. as against five pence on competing teas. We cannot blame the Empire's authorities for endeavouring to remedy matters but we think the goose, that laid the golden eggs, is beyond resuscitation and it would be better to turn to some other bird in the poultry yard for means of acquiring wealth. No one knows better than China, her own possibilities, and it would be infinitely better for her to turn her attention to new branches of commerce, instead of making futile attempts to patch up a trade, that is passing from her with great rapidity.

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The body

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Loyal Resolution.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon in the Council Chamber, when there were present:

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick John D'Albret Latimer, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; H. W. Major-General Anderson, C.B.

Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chathlin, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Edge.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Sir Francis Piggott.

Mr. H. J. Gonperz.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson.

Mr. G. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

His Excellency said:—Gentlemen,—"The Legislative and Executive Councils are assembled this afternoon in order to approve a draft address which we propose to send on the day of the Coronation of His Majesty, as a loyal address from this colony. The resolution, as proposed, reads as follows:—

The Executive and Legislative Councils and judges of Hong Kong, on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in the Colony, beg most humbly to offer their loyal and respectful congratulations to you on the occasion of the Coronation of Your Majesty as King and Emperor and of Her Majesty Queen Mary. We pray that the event which is celebrated to-day may inaugurate a long and glorious reign for Your Majesties and an era of happiness, prosperity and honourable peace for Your Majesty's Kingdom and Empire.

That, gentleman, is roughly speaking, in the same terms as the telegram which was sent to King Edward the Seventh on his Coronation. I move that this address be telegraphed on 22 June next. (Applause).

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes seconded.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said: Sir,—On behalf of my unofficial colleagues and the British section of the community, I have the honour to support the resolution just proposed by Your Excellency. In doing so I am assured we not only all sincerely and loyally agree with the telegram it is now proposed to despatch to His Majesty on the occasion of his Coronation, but we also fully endorse Your Excellency's wish in moving the resolution. To us, members of one of the most distant outports of the British Empire, the personality of His Majesty must have an especial attraction.

A capable Naval Officer, having such an intimate knowledge of the needs of his over-seas possessions, His Majesty to the full realises the importance of his great estate. From year to year we see the bonds which bind the scattered sections of our Empire tightening and strengthening. His Majesty himself has done much to bring about this happy condition of affairs. There are some of us here to-day who remember seeing His Majesty in the Far East when on his first long voyage. Since then he has visited all the great and many of the smaller dependencies of his realm. While shortly for the first time in history a reigning sovereign in his character of Emperor of India, will present himself to his loyal subjects in that part of his Empire. We are sure from the great interest His Majesty has always shown in his Overseas territories and the sympathy he has invariably displayed in their welfare, that the links between us will be made yet stronger during his reign. His Majesty has entered into a goodly heritage, and we trust and pray that many long and happy years of glorious peace lie before His Majesty and his Royal Consort. (Applause.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, also in support of the resolution, said: Sir,—On behalf of my unofficial colleagues on the Legislative Council, and the various communities which we represent, I most respectfully support the resolution which you have just proposed.

His Majesty's subjects of all races resident in this colony, yield to no one in their unwavering loyalty and devotion to the British Crown, and though thousands of miles separate this little island from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, this distance serves but to intensify our great reverence and affectionate attachment to our Most Gracious Sovereign the King. In common with many of our brethren and fellow subjects throughout the vast British Empire we are looking forward with intense happiness and joy to the auspicious day when His Majesty will assume the full title and dignity of the Crown. We are glad indeed to have this special opportunity to-day to express in this Council our sentiments and our united congratulations to their Majesties the King and Queen, and we are gratified to find that all the different communities, including the large and important community of Chinese, who fully participate in our sentiments, are joining with us most heartily in all our rejoicings, and in wishing Their Majesties long, happy and glorious reign. (Applause).

Sir Francis Piggott, the Chief Justice, said: Your Excellency: On behalf of His Majesty's judges I have to thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity of joining with the Councils of this Colony in presenting this loyal address to His Majesty. (Applause).

His Excellency: Gentleman:

I move the resolution which stands in my name, and which I have read to you. I shall have great pleasure in confirming by letter this telegram, which is sent on the 22nd, and in transmitting to Their Majesties the loyal speeches which have been made by the Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council and the Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council. The words which have fallen from both of them, I am sure, will be endorsed most heartily and cordially by every member of this community. (Applause). We are all looking forward with anticipation, well-placed anticipation, that the reign of His Majesty King George the Fifth will be glorious in the annals of our country. There is no more loyal community, I am convinced, in the whole of the British Empire than this colony of Hong Kong. We are making every preparation to celebrate the glorious event of the Coronation fittingly in this colony, and the celebrations which we purpose to carry out on that day will not be merely outward manifestations but will convey the heart-felt loyalty of all sections of this community to the Throne which unites the Empire in common bonds. (Applause).

I move the resolution which stands in my name.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Council was adjourned since die.

SHIPBUILDING AT TAI-KOO DOCKYARD.

The keel plate of the coasting steamer which is being built for the South Manchuria Railway Company, has now been laid down, and work is proceeding rapidly on the building berth. We observe also that the powerful twin screw tug and salvage steamer which the Tai-koo Co. are building for service at their dockyard is now nearing completion and will be launched within a week or two. This craft will rank as one of the most powerful and up to date tugboats in the East, the vessel having been designed for an indicated horse power of 1,400.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH ORGAN, KOWLOON.

A noticeable feature in Coronation Week will be the Service of the Dedication of the Windows and Opening of the New Organ of the Kowloon Church. This Service will be held on Saturday, June 24th, at 4.30 p.m. The Windows representing the Nativity and the Resurrection are the gift of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the dedication will be performed by the Bishop of Victoria. The Organ by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Son, London, was provided by donation last year and will be opened by Mr. E. J. Chapman. There are just a little more incidental expenses connected with the Organ which it is hoped will be fully met at the Opening Service.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, also in support of the resolution, said: Sir,—On behalf of my unofficial colleagues on the Legislative Council, and the various communities which we represent, I most respectfully support the resolution which you have just proposed.

CORONATION DAY.

The Reception.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made in connection with the festa in the Public Gardens which will follow His Excellency the Governor's reception at Government House on the evening of Thursday, June 22nd, the Celebrations Committee will be glad if all who propose to attend the reception will be good enough to sign their names on lists which are being provided for this purpose.

The lists will be available for signature at the places mentioned below; they will be collected on the afternoon of the 21st June, and will be subsequently bound in one volume, and presented to His Excellency as a memento of the occasion.

Gentlemen who will be accompanied by ladies are requested to indicate this when signing, e.g., "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," "Mr. Mrs. and Miss Brown" (or, as the case may be).

The lists will be available for signature on June 15th, at:—The Hongkong Club, Messrs. Brewster, the Club Germania, the Club Luisitano, the Consuls of each nationality, the Banks, the Tung Wa Hospital, the Peak Club, Messrs. Lane and Crawford, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Messrs. Watson and Co., the Chief Justice's Clerk's room, the hotels.

The sheets contain spaces for 10 names, and will be sent to any firm which applies for them to one of the secretaries of the Committee.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 22nd June.

At 8 a.m.—There will be a review of the Troops and a Naval Contingent in Happy Valley and a march past; after which there will be a drum head service. The Naval Contingent and Troops will then march to Barracks along Queen's Road East, turning down by the Naval Yard, along the Praya, up Pedder Street, Queen's Road Central to Garden Road.

At 11 a.m.—There will be a Coronation Service in St. John's Cathedral.

At noon, the Fleet and the Military Saluting Battery will fire a salute.

At 12.15.—There will be a public meeting at the City Hall to endorse the telegram of congratulation to Their Majesties from the community.

During the day, the children of the Colony will be entertained. The address of His Excellency the Governor will be read, and medals will be distributed.

At 8.30 p.m.—His Excellency the Governor will be "at Home" at Government House, to residents in the Colony.

The Public Gardens will be open to the guests attending the reception.

Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I." Pipes of the 126th Baluchis.

At 9.30 p.m. there will be a display of fireworks by the Japanese residents in the Gardens.

The Fish Lantern Procession will leave Bowrington Canal at 8 p.m. and, passing along Albany Road, will enter the Gardens at 10.15.

The men-of-war in the Harbour will illuminate from 9 to 11 p.m.

Chinese fireworks at 8 p.m. on the Parade Ground and opposite the Hongkong Club.

There will be races and fireworks at Taipa, Aberdeen, Cheung Chau, and Tai O.

Friday 23rd June.

Lantern Illumination of the City and Kowloon from 9 to 11.30 p.m.

The Fish Lantern Procession will leave Bowrington Canal at 8 p.m.

9 to 9.20. "K.O.Y.L.I." Tattoo—Hongkong. Khattack Dance; 9.20 to 9.45. Searchlight display by the men-of-war in the Harbour.

9.45. Fire Dragon Boat.

11 to 11.30. "God Save the King," fireworks in the Harbour, bonfires on the Kowloon Hills, illumination of the men-of-war.

Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I." Pipes of the 126th Baluchis. Band of the 8th Rajputs, at Kowloon.

Saturday 24th June.

At 8 p.m. Chinese Fireworks on the Parade Ground, and opposite the Hongkong Club.

CHOLERA IN THE STRAITS.

Manila Precautions.

The following official communications have been published in Manila:

"Advices received here from the American consul at Singapore are that a medical inspection be made on all vessels sailing from Penang Island, Straits Settlements, to the Philippine Islands, owing to the existence of cholera on that island."

Upon the receipt of letters forwarded to Hongkong on the steamer "Tern" by Dr. Carroll Fox, chief quarantine officer of the Philippines, all vessels sailing from that port for the Philippine Islands will be required to call at Mariveles and land all steerage passengers and persons usually travelling steerage. All such passengers will be subjected to a quarantine detention of seven days, dating from the time of completing the disinfection at Hongkong at which time the passengers are bathed and all their effects disinfected under the supervision of a representative of the quarantine service.

This includes not only steamers coming direct from Hongkong but those that make Hongkong a port of call previous to their call at Manila. One steamer was allowed to take one alien passenger only into Australia, if she carried 500 tons of Chinese merchandise.

In 1901, the Labour Party of Australia demanded that the Government should revise the

Exclusion Act against Chinese labourers, and the revision of the act resulted in almost barring all Chinese labourers from gaining a footing on the shores of the British Protectorate.

Since then, Chinese labourers are not allowed to land unless they can understand at least 50 words of any European language on the examination. Chinese who have been to Australia before, and who wish to return to China, must apply for the certificates of return from the Customs, and pay fees for the same.

At 8 a.m.—There will be a review of the Troops and a Naval Contingent in Happy Valley and a march past; after which there will be a drum head service. The Naval Contingent and Troops will then march to Barracks along Queen's Road East, turning down by the Naval Yard, along the Praya, up Pedder Street, Queen's Road Central to Garden Road.

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CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

To Australia.

CANTON, JUNE 13.

It is reported that the Chinese Consul General in Australia has written to the Canton Viceroy respecting the inhuman business of bringing stowaways into the Commonwealth, pursued by certain treacherous and barbarous Chinese. During the last two decades, the Government of the Commonwealth had been enforcing an Exclusion Act against Chinese aliens. At that time Chinese were allowed to land after payment of the poll tax, the tax varying from ten to several tens of pounds, it depending upon what State the Chinese labourers wished to enter.

Upon the receipt of letters forwarded to Hongkong on the steamer "Tern" by Dr. Carroll Fox, chief quarantine officer of the Philippines, all vessels sailing from that port for the Philippine Islands will be required to call at Mariveles and land all steerage passengers and persons usually travelling steerage. All such passengers will be subjected to a quarantine detention of seven days, dating from the time of completing the disinfection at Hongkong at which time the passengers are bathed and all their effects disinfected under the supervision of a representative of the quarantine service.

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COMPANY MEETING.
 China and Manila Steamship Company.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the China and Manila Steamship Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., last Saturday at noon.

Mr. C. A. Tomes presided, and there were present Mr. H. P. White, Dr. J. W. Noble (consulting committee), Messrs. A. S. Ellis, R. Hancock, A. G. Gordon, C. Klineck, A. Cordeiro, Fung Shi Wah, K. Sayeo, H. F. Campbell, Ribeiro, A. Osorio and A. Tomerley (secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, —The Report and Accounts have been before you for some days, and unless you wish otherwise we will dispense with reading them. I should first of all explain that we are very late in holding our Meeting this year, because the Accounts were more complicated than usual, and we had to await the passing of the Report of the Philippines S.S. Co., which occurred only on the 23rd May. As the Philippines Co. only shared in less than two months' working of the stormers last year we make our usual comments at this China and Manila Meeting, but in future it will be more appropriate perhaps if this were done at the Meeting in Manila.

The past year's working is a very severe set-back to the Company. The first few months were bad enough, but matters grew worse as the year went on until finally, dooming it imperative to make a change of some kind, we put before you the scheme of transferring the steamers to the American flag, a measure that had been for some time under consideration. It is early yet to say what the ultimate outcome is to be, but we have stayed the outflow of the Company's funds, and can we but maintain the present degree of improvement and receive a full demonstration of the encouragement we have been led to expect at the hands of our good friends, the American Authorities, we shall soon return to the pleasant days of adequate depreciation and appropriate dividends. The scheme was put before shareholders and approved unanimously in August last, and the transfer took place in November. One incident in this connection which we deplored very much was the enforced discharge of the old ship's officers, some of whom had served the Company long and well, and the financial position of the Company was not such as to warrant any very liberal allowances to the retiring men. Their behaviour was admirable, however, and as far as we know they have now all obtained useful employment.

The expenses of the transfer much exceeded anything we contemplated. Renewed docking shortly after the ships had received their annual overhaul, alterations to comply with the American inspection laws, licence and registration fees, legal expenses, inaugural trip in Philippine ports &c., all came to the considerable sum of over \$30,000.

Our inter-island earnings, to which we must mainly look for a justification of the change of flag, were inconsiderable at first, but are now much better and are approaching the main line receipts. Government assistance has not taken tangible form yet, but we know on the highest authority that our endeavours are appreciated; the Government want our boats on the run, and they are going to give us all the encouragement and direct support they properly can. Government cargo and passengers are under old contracts until next month, and then we shall hope to see a realization of the promises made, and in these promises, Gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence. We have an earnest now of what we may expect in the shape of an allowance for carrying the U. S. Mail between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and shall receive a payment of Pesos 15,000—on this account on July 1st, and later perhaps something more, until such time as we begin to feel the benefit of the Government contract work in August.

The boats are well kept up and are in excellent order, and do their work well, but there is no disguising the fact they are ten years old. Although written

down to half their original cost, when we can afford it, we shall not be able to avoid the subject of further depreciation. Trade generally between here and Manila is decidedly dull, and shows no elasticity. The Payne Act was a sad blow to the transhipment trade for American goods. We had a little leaven in our loaf recently when we heard of a decision by the U. S. Court of Customs Appeal that the definition of direct shipment between the U. S. and Philippines did not restrict the carriage of cargo to one port, but all action pursuant to this decision is suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. S.

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THE CENSUS.
PRELIMINARY RETURNS.
Non-Chinese Population

	1911	Increase	Total	Decrease	Total
Victoria	7,825	275	138		
Peak	723	122	...		
Hongkong Vil-					
lages	414	56	...		
Old Kowloon	3,129	800	...		
Green & Stone-					
cutters' Is-					
lands	70	70	...		
Total	12,161	1,333	138		
Net Increase					
Mercantile					
Marine	745	707	...		
New Kowloon	120	107	...		
New Territories,					
Islands	38	...	...
New Territories,					
'Northern					
District)	84	...	...
Grand Total					
for the					
Colony	13,157	...	...
Chinese					
Total	1911	Increase	Total	Decrease	Total
Land Popula-					
tion					
Victoria	210,022	42,733	...		
Peak	1,749	101	...		
Hongkong					
Villages	16,035	...	977		
Old Kowloon	49,927	...	2,404		
Green and					
Stonecutters' Is-					
lands	105	105	...		
New Kowloon	18,693	1,458	601		
Total	302,531	44,397	4,002		
Net Increase			10,395	...	
New Territories					
Islands	12,219	...	...
New Territories,					
(Northern					
District)	68,594	...	...
Total Land					
Population	383,314	...	...
Boat Popula-					
tion					
Victoria	31,893	1,787	...		
Hongkong					
Village	13,753	1,115	...		
New Territories					
Islands	8,337	...	...
Total	437,327	...	...
Mercantile					
Marine	3,309	...	...
Carried					
Total	440,636	...	...
Non-Chin-					
ese	13,157	...	...
Total Popula-					
tion of the					
Colony	453,793	...	...
P. P. J. Wodehouse,					
Census Officer.					

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT : Canton, June 9.)

In consequence of the repeated discoveries of the secret entry of illicit opium into Hongkong from China, it is reported that His Excellency, the Viceroy has instructed Mr. Harris, the Commissioner of the Kowloon Customs, to institute an inquiry and report. In his reply to the Viceroy, the Commissioner says that prepared opium can only be sold by the Farmers, and that smuggling illicit opium into the Colony constitutes an offence, and has all along been vigorously prohibited.

As the price of prepared opium in Hongkong is twice as dear as that obtaining in the Interior, the smugglers are tempted to pursue their nefarious trade, though there is risk before them in the business. Shanghai, Chiu Chow and other towns up the Si-kiang are the places from which the smugglers usually ship this contraband on big or small craft or sailing vessels for secret entry into Hongkong. His Excellency, considering this malpractice, as retarding the progress of opium suppression in China, has asked Mr. Harris to try his best to check this practice entirely.

It is reported in Macao that the Lisbon Government has appropriated the sum of \$162,000 for the improvement of Macao Harbour.

COMMERCIAL.
Hongkong Share Report.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their Weekly Share Report, state that business generally shows a tendency to improvement with an under current of firmness due no doubt to the low prices prevailing in some of our leading stocks.

Rubber.—Fine Hard Para in London, has revived somewhat and to-day's quotation comes through at £4/3, market firm.

Shares, however, have not followed the rise in the price of the raw material to any appreciable extent, quotations remaining at about last week's levels.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue to offer at \$380 and the London quotation is unaltered at £87. National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted at \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have risen to \$815, at which rate shares have changed hands. Cluats are stronger with buyers at \$177 1-2. North China have been inquiry for and have been dealt in at Tls. 156.

Fire Insurances.—There is an unsatisfied demand for Hongkong Fires at \$325 after transactions. China Fires are enquired for at \$118 1-2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are slightly easier with buyers at \$30 1-2.

Indos have ruled quiet during the week and sales have taken place at \$67. China and Manilas have changed hands at \$10 3-4 with further buyers. Ships can be obtained at 90- from London.

Old Star Ferries are quoted at \$25 and New at \$15 1-4, with no business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars, after being off offer at \$83, are enquired for at \$81. Luzons are neglected at \$18 1-4.

Mining.—Raubs at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings at Tls. 12 are dull. Trondi Mines, after advancing to 80-, have had a set back to 77-, due no doubt to profit taking. The market for Langkuts in Shanghai would appear to be dull, no movement having been reported for the last few days. The quotation to-day is Tls. 100.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have advanced to a buying quotation of \$48 and Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in request at the slightly higher rate of \$54. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 62 and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 87 are dull with nothing doing.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$94 with no business to report. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$25 and West Points could probably be placed at \$47. Hongkong Hotel Old shares have buyers at \$115, whilst the New shares at \$75 are quiet.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are slightly weaker and could be placed at \$4.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have buyers at \$3 15; probably a higher rate would be paid. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$6 14 and Dairy Farms at \$20 1-4. China Providents could be placed at \$0 1-2 and Hongkong Ropes at \$17. Hongkong Ices seek buyers at \$180. Watsons are quiet at \$5 and Electrolytes at \$21 1-2 are rather neglected. China Boracos are quoted nominally \$9.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1-0 11-10 on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 5-8.

Coal Market.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough in their coal report issued yesterday state that small sales have been effected during the past fortnight.

Freights.

Messrs. Lamko and Roggo in their circular of to-day's date say that the freight market during the fortnight under review has presented no fresh feature of importance, business continued to be restricted, but the rates up North, and Newchwang, and Japan Coal freights to the South have been fully maintained.

Rambong.—Untreated, lb. 70 at \$175 per picul—3s. 3 1/4d. per lb. sold at auction London.

Exports Para Rubber, January 1 to May 18, 1911.

A new factor in the importation of rope into S'ngkhai is a machine-made rope from Manila.

Shipments from Manila to S'ngkhai during April and part of May amounted to some 75,000 pounds of rope.

A SHORT SERMON.
The Psalm of Psalms—10.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over—Psalms 4 xlii, 5.

Statistics have never been gathered to show in what percentage of American homes "grace" is said before meals. Did such a tabulation exist, it would probably reveal a small percentage, less than one in ten, perhaps.

And in many a home where the practice is observed, it is such a perfunctory performance that the persons sitting around the board are scarcely aware of its having taken place. In a majority of households it is a discarded custom, brought down from the antique only when the preacher is a guest at table.

The average person sits down to eat, eats, and gets up without even a thought for the goodness of the Father who thus provides; without even a word of thanks to that Father who brings forth the fruits of the earth in due time for our strength and enjoyment.

Indeed, the average person rarely, if ever, traces any direct line between divine providence and the dinner table, though in few ways is the Lord's bounty so fully and acceptably expressed, from the human standpoint.

Still, in his sweetest song the Psalmist rejoices in this same bountiful wherewithal of the most of us are blessed thrice daily. Perchance there is a

SUPREME COURT.**A Question of Security Interesting Judgment.**

On Monday the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Conportz sitting in appellate jurisdiction, gave judgment in the appeal of the defendant, (in Midwood and Walter George Robinson and the Robinson Piano Company) against an order of the Chief Justice regarding security for costs in the action.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared on behalf of the appellant and Mr. C. G. Alabaster for the respondent.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said there was something almost grotesque about the case, so large a net of procedure having wound itself round the question in dispute between the parties. The defendant being in England, the plaintiff brings his action there. The defendant returns to Hongkong, where he carries on his business, and the plaintiff comes out to Hongkong and commences another action here. He immediately gets caught in the trammels of two principles of procedure, for he has brought two concurrent suits, which makes him subject to certain orders, and he is a plaintiff nominally resident out of the jurisdiction, only temporarily resident here, so he must give security for costs. Now the defendant wants a commission to examine witnesses in England, and he therupon applied for the security to be increased.

The first question raised on the appeal is an important one, continued his Lordship—whether the security for costs ought to be increased by the costs of the commission, which raises the whole of the practice with regard to the costs of commissions to examine witnesses abroad.

His Lordship mentioned the case of the Imperial Bank of China v. Leung Shiu Kong, in which the passage occurred: "The costs of the Commission are prima facie costs in the cause, unless special application be made at the hearing." But where the application for the commission is made by the party, continued his Lordship, who has not already given security, the position is not the same, and he thought a different principle applied. Security for costs covers normal and usual costs of the action; that is to say the costs which a man knows he is liable to pay if he loses, when he starts an action abnormal costs should not be included—he disallowed in the case the costs of somewhat protracted negotiations for a settlement of the action. Now the costs entailed by a commission are abnormal; the party applying has to finance the commission: he may or he may not get them allowed ultimately, but that will depend on circumstances. Prima facie they are costs in the cause, which means that it is possible they may be disallowed on the application of the other party, and this follows from the nature of the application; a special case for the order has to be made out, and the party applies at his own risk.

Continuing Mr. Potter said he had given sufficient evidence to prove at least that the business was being carried on by the husband as agent for her. Because the deed failed to restrain the defendant's husband or nieces or all other relations, male or female from carrying on the business, it did not fail to entitle them to their remedy against the defendant. If in fact they had proved their case and if they got their remedy, it would be worth a great deal, because it was admitted that the husband was a godown keeper in the employ of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd, and the plaintiff was not much afraid of the competition of a godown keeper. His Lordship had asked what would be the use of the injunction. It would be of great practical use. In this case if one partner were a lady and the other a godown keeper, she was the person who was running the hotel, she was the person who was doing the damage and not the godown keeper.

Dealing with the question of the letter the last three lines contained a definite statement as to what the deed was. "In conjunction with others" could only mean that if she took part in a licensed bar, in the way they had proved her to have taken part, she was in fact breaking the letter

must be costs in the cause. We are not prepared at present to decide that in no case can security other than money or bond be accepted by the Registrar.

Honour the Puisne Judge said:—I agree with the judgment of the learned Chief Justice. I desire, however, to express no opinion at present as to whether a defendant, who has applied for a commission, can properly ask that the plaintiff's security should be increased so as to cover its costs. The point does not naturally come up for decision in this case, but it seems to me that the authorities might possibly support such an application for further security being made.

Mr. Pollock: I would like to answer my friend's points.

His Lordship: I want to say that Mr. Potter's argument is extremely forcible and strenuous and I want to give it full consideration.

Mr. Pollock continued with his argument and the court adjourned sine die.

CHEV. VOLPICELLI.

Chov. Z. Volpicelli, the Consul for Italy in Hongkong, passed through Shanghai on Saturday last on his way home, via Siberia. Chov. Volpicelli is one of China's old hands, says the "Shanghai Times," having joined the Imperial Maritime Customs in 1881. He left the Customs in 1898 and joined the Italian Consular Service. At the end of the struggle between France and China Chev. Volpicelli was one of the Imperial Chinese Commission which traversed Tonkin to the Chinese army outposts bearing official confirmation of the armistice concluded between the two countries. Chov. Volpicelli took a keen interest in the suppression of judicial torture in China, and was one of several who started a propaganda on those lines in Hongkong.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF MRS. SNEED.

Information has been received at the office of the American Consulate General, Shanghai, of the recovery from the sea at Bullock Harbour near Wenchow of the body of a foreign woman. Steps were at once taken to ascertain identification, circumstances pointing to the likelihood that the remains were those of Mrs. Sneed, wife of Mr. J. W. Sneed, of the British-American Tobacco Company.

Mrs. Sneed, it will be remembered, was crossing over to Japan with her husband and family some weeks ago, when considerable surprise was caused by her disappearance from the vessel. Telegraphic communication was to-day established with Wenchow and instructions given for the interment of the body, the articles of clothing to be sent on to Shanghai for the purpose of identification.

From information just received from Ningpo we learn that the body was washed ashore at one of the islands and was put in a coffin and buried by some charitable Chinese.

The distance from the point at which Mrs. Sneed disappeared from the steamer to that at which it was recovered is calculated roughly at fully 200 miles and the body was very much decomposed when taken from the water.

UNREST IN KWANTUNG.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 9.

The native desperadoes of Kwong Ning district recently circulated a rumour of an attack on the local Taxation Bureau, and a subsequent bombardment of the city of the district. The people are panic-stricken and the places are almost deserted. The

affair has reached the ears of the local Magistrate who has taken every precaution against an outbreak, and who has despatched detectives to different spots to watch the movement of the evildoers. Some days ago, the magistrate sent a messenger to the Shiu Hing Prefecture, reporting the unsettled state of peace in the district, and asking the military authorities of Shiu Hing Prefecture to send soldiers to Kwong Ning District for protection, and for hunting down the bad characters without delay.

OUR LETTER BOX.

The Rest House at Taipo.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

Sir.—I notice in your "Day by Day" column of Saturday last that a rest house has been established at Taipo for the "exclusive use of Europeans." Apart from objecting to this distinction being made in favour of Europeans, might I ask how the authorities are to tell who are Europeans and who are Americans, Canadians, or Australians? Are the visitors to this rest house required to produce their birth certificates? The arrangement, in my opinion, is inequitable, and certainly ought to meet with opposition from all right thinking and justice-loving men. Why should not a Chinese, a Japanese, or a gentleman of any other colour, be allowed the use of the Rest House. If it is the intention of the authorities to make the place "select," it would be an easy matter to keep out undesirables without offending the susceptibilities of respectable citizens, no matter of what nationality. Is it not a fact that all have to contribute to the taxes, a portion of which must necessarily help towards the upkeep of this establishment? Why then this distinction? Granted that the word "Europeans" covers all white people there is still a great lack of justice. The Englishman loves fair play, and in his own country he is courteous to foreigners; why, in a British Colony should he not exercise the same good feeling.

I enclose my card.

Yours, etc.,
A CONSTANT READER.

ARMY ORDERS.

The attention of all Officers in the Command is specially directed to the amendments to "King's Regulations," which relate to the examination of Officers for promotion.

Combined leave on medical certificate has been granted to Capt. P. D. C. Johnston, 8th Rajput, to proceed to the neighbouring countries, from 4th June, to 3rd September, 1911.

Capt. R. J. Clarke, 8th Rajput, is detailed as President of the Board of Survey theron referred to, vice Capt. E. H. Rigg, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., relieved.

Regimental bathing will commence on Wednesday next, 14th inst.

The following days are allotted to Units in the Garrison, and a launch, accompanied by a boat, will leave A.S.C. Pier daily for Stonecutters at 4 p.m., and must return not later than 6.45 p.m.:—Mondays and Fridays, R.G.A. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. Wednesdays and Saturdays, Staff R.E., A.S.C., R.A.M.C., A.O.C., and A.P.C. If the launch should not be required by the Officer in charge of Transport will inform Officers Commanding Units concerned, by telephone, that the launch will not be provided. Diving from the awnings of the launch and other irregularities are strictly prohibited. All parties should be accompanied by an officer, and should not exceed 100 in number. Commanding Officers will arrange for one or two men trained in the "Restoration of the Apparently Drowned" to proceed with each party.

Special Divine Service for Roman Catholic Troops will be held at 11 a.m. on 22nd June, 1911 (Coronation Day), in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

BOXING.

Kenny v. Carlson.

Granted an interview with Kenny this afternoon, we were informed that arrangements for his fight are now complete. There will be three exhibitions before the fight of the day comes off. Kenny, who is in excellent condition, has secured the assistance of two heavy-weight soldiers from whom he will spar. The preparations at the Stadium will be complete this week.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Sinai Lands 6 per cent. 1905 at 103 1-2 cash
Langkawi 100 cash
Sini Cottons 40 1-2 cash
Gula-Kalumpang 12 1-2 cash
Telephones 68 1-2 cash
Cathay Trust (P. & O.) 9 1-1 cash
"B." Trams 54 1-2 cash

Penang.

Tin and Rice Quotations.

The following business in tin was done on June 2:—

Penang Tin Exchange,
buyers, no sellers \$95.10

Straits Trading Co.,
buyers, no sellers 95.00

Eastern Smelting Co., 50 tons at 96.

Singapore:
Straits Trading Co., 50 tons at 95.87 1-2

Total... 100 tons.

Tin was quoted in London on June 2, at £213 cash and £190

10s. three months' sight.

Rangoon rice is quoted here at \$150 per cavan.

May Rubber Returns.

Sembilan Estates.—7,600 lb.

Tromelby.—14,750 lbs.

Kempsey.—4,758 lb.

Klangang.—12,200 lbs.

Herpuden.—16,100 lb.

Castlefield.—6,900 lb.

Kampong Kuanan.—3,100 lb.

See Kee.—650 lb.

Allagar Estate.—4,100 lb.

Port Swettenham Estate.—3,000 lb.

Bukit Kubu Estate.—400 lb.

Malakoff.—3,750 lb.

Singapore Pura Rubber Estates.—7,200 lb.

Padang.—1,378 lb.

Rubber Estates of Krian—5,000 lb.

Gula Kalumpang.—19,000 lb.

Pajani.—7,423 lb.

United Tanning.—4,800 lb.

Changkat Suluk.—4,800 lb.

Bukit Timah Rubber Estates.—2,130 lb. making total for the current year of 10,440 lb.

St. Helena Rubber Company.—800 lb. making a total for the current year of 4,761 lb.

New Singapore Rubber Company.—780 lb. making a total for the current year of 2,959 lb.

Rubber Share Market.

There has been continued apathy on the part of the public,

and very little cheerfulness in the Share Market. Speculation business is conspicuous by its absence

just now, but a good many investment transactions are taking place.

The carry-over at the settlement on the Stock Exchange

presented no features, and rates

were generally about 0 per cent.

An event which aroused excitement

was the declaration of the final dividend upon Linggi Com-

pany's shares. This had been

variously estimated at anything

between 75 per cent. and 150 per cent., and the actual distribution

of 87.1-2 per cent. (making 23.1-2

per cent. for the year) came as a distinct disappointment to "punc-

tors," though the conservative

policy adopted by the company

does not seem to have caused

any particular dissatisfaction to

genuine investors, who ap-

parently regard a yield of 10 per

cent. per annum upon the current

price of the shares as nothing to

grumble at. That the company

could have paid a larger dividend

is admitted. The position in

Brazil has considerable over-

shadowing interest, and the mar-

ket is in a state of considerable

expectancy. At the same time,

all the talk of valorisation and

State and Federal backing has a

disturbing effect on both the

prices of raw material and shares.

"L. and C. Express."

The total quantity of tin ore exported by the tributors on the hand of the Royal Johore Tin Mining Co., Ltd., during May was 100 piculs—128 bags.

The output of the Tongkah Harbour Tin Co. for May, with five dredgers at work, is 2,041 piculs, which is a record. For the five months of this year, the output is 6,336 piculs against 4,005 piculs in the corresponding period of 1910, and 2,652 in 1909.

Mr. E. W. Nool of Kobe has joined the company of Noel, Murray, and Company, the well-known auctioneers, share and general brokers, of Shanghai, as Manager.

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Circular dated London, May 18, contains the following:

Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold this week were about £750,000. Of this, £201,500 was reserved for India, and the bulk of the remainder will be sent into the Bank of England.

The Continental demand was comparatively small.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:

May 11, £6,000 in sovereigns

from Dunkerque.

May 12, £21,000 in bar gold.

May 12, £75,000 in sovereigns

from Egypt

SUPREME COURT.**A Peculiar Agreement.****Master and Servant.**

Another interesting case was commenced Tuesday in the Supreme Court, when, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and a special jury, J. H. Oxberry sued, Fred. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel for damages for breach of an agreement.

Sir H. Berkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. W. Goldring, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was for \$10,360, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract of employment dated the 8th August, 1910.

The statement of claim set out that the plaintiff was a hotel runner and manager, and resided at No. 26, Leyton Hill Road. The defendant was proprietor of the Grand Hotel. By an agreement in writing dated 8th August, 1910, made between the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as manager in and about the defendant's business of hotel keeper for the term of 3 years from the 8th day of August, 1910, and the plaintiff agreed to serve the defendant in the capacity of manager, and to perform his duties under the direction and orders of the defendant for the said term of three years, and perform all the lawful orders relating to the business of the defendant, and, to be diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff further agreed with the defendant that the wife of the plaintiff should, during the said term of three years, employ herself in and about the said business of the defendant, and supervise any annex or annexes to his business that the defendant may have during the said term, and the plaintiff agreed that he and his wife would

Devote their Whole Time to the services of the defendant, and would not be interested, employed or concerned in any other business, and would not divulge or disclose any of the secret concerns or affairs of the defendant, and the defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff a salary of \$200 a month, and would provide him and his wife with free board and lodging, and with liquid refreshment to the extent of \$30 a month. It was expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that if the plaintiff "and his wife" should at any time "unlawfully neglect or refuse or become unable from illness occasioned by his or her own misconduct, to comply with the provisions of the said agreement or to obey any of the lawful orders" of the defendant, it should be lawful for the defendant to suspend the salary of the plaintiff during such neglect, refusal or inability as aforesaid.

It was further expressly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that in case of the illness of the plaintiff or his wife from any cause from his own fault, which should be of such a severe nature as to render him or her unable for one month to perform his or her duties as aforesaid, the defendant might terminate the said agreement of the plaintiff upon one month's notice in writing without the payment of salary beyond the date of expiration of the said last mentioned notice. The plaintiff and his wife served the defendant faithfully and diligently until the 11th day April, 1911. On that date the defendant, by letter, addressed to the plaintiff, summarily

Terminated the Agreement without stating any reason for so doing, and refused to allow the plaintiff to continue in his service and refused to pay the plaintiff his salary, and generally refused to perform the terms of the said agreement of the 8th August, 1910, although the plaintiff and his wife were, and always have been, able and ready and willing to perform his and her duties under the said agreement. By the breach of the said agreement the plaintiff had lost the amount of his salary and other emolument from the date of the breach to the end of the agreed period, and the plaintiff claims the full amount of the agreed salary and emolument, and by way of liquidated damages.

His Lordship: —It is not usual to call drunkenness an illness? —Sir H. Berkley: —No, my Lord,

His Lordship: —The case is admitted except justification?

Mr. Potter: —That is so.

Sir H. Berkley: —I was going to put it to you; we will deal with the point directly.

Mr. Potter: —My friend cannot open.

Sir H. Berkley: —I am going to open the pleadings, I won't prejudge any right that my friend might have. My Lord, this is an action for breach of contract in which the plaintiff claims special damages or in the alternative ordinary damages.

After opening the pleadings which are set out above, Sir Henry Berkley said if the point he was going to take were a sound one and the parties had entered into an agreement by which the termination of employment had been lost and some other remedy substituted, there was no necessity to retain the jury. His Lordship would perhaps decide the point first and the jury could go till twelve o'clock. The defendant

Denied the Allegations of misconduct entirely and contended that the agreement was not one which could be terminated by one party because of the misconduct of the other or for any reason whatever except that in the agreement itself. The plaintiff and the defendant entered into an agreement which placed them on a different position from which was ordinarily occupied by master and servant. This was not an action which was to be regarded as one for wrongful dismissal. It was one for damages for breach of an express agreement. He submitted that the agreement limited Mr. Reichmann's powers to terminate the agreement to the happening of one contingency and one only, namely the inability of Mr. Oxberry and his wife, through illness, to perform the duties for the space of one month and upon giving one month's notice the engagement could be terminated.

His Lordship: —It is not usual to call drunkenness an illness? —Sir H. Berkley: —No, my Lord,

The particulars of the claim were as follows:—
28 months' salary at \$200 per month, \$5,600.

28 months' board and lodging for plaintiff and his wife, at \$150 per month, \$4,200.

28 months' loss of commission on passengers, at \$20 a month, \$560. Total \$10,360. In the alternative the plaintiff claimed damages.

The Defence.

In his statement of defense, the defendant said that certain terms under the agreement of claim, were not "expressly" agreed. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff entered his service on the 8th August, 1910, and that he caused his solicitor to write the letter of the 11th April, 1911, giving the plaintiff notice that the agreement was terminated. The defendant stated that under the agreement, and before the alleged breach, the plaintiff misconducted himself in the said service by unlawfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendant. The plaintiff, in the course of the said service, by

Frequently Becoming Intoxicated

and by using abusive language to the defendant, and by constantly neglecting his duties in the said service, and failing to perform the same, and the defendant therefore discharged the plaintiff from the said service, which is the alleged breach.

Mr. Potter: Yes, but I have also neglected. I think your Lordship agrees with me that my friend's contention reduces the agreement to an absurdity.

His Lordship: It might show that the agreement was not drawn up with as much care as it might have been.

Mr. Potter: I agree. After causes had been cited by defendant's counsel, His Lordship said Sir Henry's point failed.

Sir Henry Berkley was about to address the court when Mr. Potter rose and said:—

"There is a preliminary point as to who ought to begin in this case. This is an action for wrongful dismissal. I admit everything but I justify the dismissal because the man misconducted himself. This is the only issue which the jury has to try and the onus lies on me. I think I am entitled to begin as far as the jury is concerned."

Sir H. Berkley: —Well, we shall see.

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If Mr. Oxberry, from any cause arising from his own conduct, were unable to perform his duties for one month then the agreement could be terminated.

He submitted that judgment should be given in his favour and the question of damages should go to the jury.

Mr. Potter said his friend's contention reduced the whole thing to an absurdity. The plaintiff, according to the argument, could refuse to do any work from the first day, and the defendant would have to pay his salary.

His Lordship: But there is a clause with reference to the suspension of salary. What the plaintiff would get was liquid refreshment for three years (laughter.)

Mr. Potter said that if his Lordship said that was the meaning of the contract, then he would say no more.

His Lordship: I have some difficulty in holding otherwise under the contract.

Mr. Potter: I don't think your Lordship will have any difficulty.

His Lordship: If you prove drunkenness and insolence you come within the common law.

Mr. Potter: Yes, but I have also neglected. I think your Lordship agrees with me that my friend's contention reduces the agreement to an absurdity.

His Lordship: It might show that the agreement was not drawn up with as much care as it might have been.

Mr. Potter: I agree. After causes had been cited by defendant's counsel, His Lordship said Sir Henry's point failed.

Sir Henry Berkley cited a further case, but his Lordship intervened, stating he had no right of reply on an interlocutory point.

Sir Henry Berkley's point failing Mr. Potter opened and told the jury that the action was for wrongful dismissal. I admit everything but I justify the dismissal because the man misconducted himself. This is the only issue which the jury has to try and the onus lies on me. I think I am entitled to begin as far as the jury is concerned."

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His Lordship: —It is not usual to call drunkenness an illness? —Sir H. Berkley: —No, my Lord,

Continuing Counsel said the first part of the clause dealt with ordinary drunkenness and the casual derelictions of duty. These were to be punished, not by the termination of the agreement but by the suspension of the salary.

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Sir Henry Berkley cited a further case, but his Lordship intervened, stating he had no right of reply on an interlocutory point.

SUPREME COURT.**A Peculiar Agreement.****Defendant's Case.**

The interesting hotel case was continued on Wednesday in the Supreme Court, when, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, J. H. Oxberry sued Fred. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel for damages for breach of an agreement.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was for \$10,300, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract of employment dated the 8th August, 1910.

Plaintiff in the box said he was once in the service of the defendant under an agreement. He was approached by Mr. Reichmann in the Hongkong Hotel on the subject and after other negotiations the agreement in question was entered into. This was entered into in August last and he entered upon his duties on Sept. 1st. He considered that he and his wife performed their work well. He at all times was properly behaved, was diligent and polite and attentive to the guests. He denied emphatically that he was intoxicated in the course of his employment, or that he had ever used abusive language to the defendant. Plaintiff also denied categorically the alleged instances of drunkenness, formulated by the defendant.

According to the plaintiff the whole matter arose out of a dispute on April 8th when he gave some orders with regard to some curtains. He thought no more about it till the following day when on going to take his wife in to tiffin, he found her in tears and in consequence of what she told him he sought an interview with the defendant. Witness asked him what was the meaning of Mrs. Reichmann insulting his wife. Defendant became angry and said he wanted plaintiff to understand that Mrs. Oxberry was not to send insolent messages to his wife. Plaintiff pointed out that Mrs. Oxberry sent no insolent messages and that the order as to curtains originated from him. Defendant became more angry and plaintiff told him that he would expect him to keep Mrs. Reichmann out of the management of the hotel, and in future he would expect his orders to be obeyed by anybody in the hotel he gave them to. Defendant knocked his hand on the counter and said "Won't you obey my orders?" Plaintiff said "Yes, and yours only in the hotel." That was all that occurred.

Referring to the incident of the erection of bars at the Theatre Royal on the 10th April, witness said he did the affair on his own initiative. The arrangement was that Mr. Reichmann should look after the bars at the Theatre Royal, while he (the plaintiff) should look after the hotel, as it was his night on duty. Just before half-past seven defendant said he was going to the theatre with his wife, and witness was to give an eye to both places. Witness did so, and went to the theatre three or four times. It was no part of his duty to sell liquor behind the bars. They had bar boys, and all he had to do was to generally supervise. Witness denied the statement that he took the bar takings from the boy, or that he was intoxicated.

Sir Henry Berkeley: You deny having either money or your head in your hands?—Yes, I do.

Witness stated that he was employed at the Hongkong Hotel for over twelve years, and during the whole of the time no charge of intoxication had been made against him.

Mr. Potter submitted that the evidence was not admissible. No man could give evidence as to his general character. All he could do was to disprove the specific charge. The directors at the hotel were strict masters.

His Lordship: Did they grumble about the tiffin? (laughter.)

In answer to Sir Henry, witness said he was claiming from Mr. Reichmann the benefits he would have got under the agreement.

Mr. Potter: You have been a runner at the Hongkong Hotel for 12 years?—Yes.

And I may take it that you are one of the best runners in Hongkong?—I suppose so.

May I say you are the best runner in Hongkong?—Probably.

So that you would be a valuable servant to a man such as Mr. Reichmann?—I should not go to him in that position.

Did you not go to him as a runner?—No, as manager.

Do you mean to say that you did not meet the steamers?—I did meet them.

You were supposed to do a runner's journeys?—Yes.

And as runner you were supposed to do the duties of a runner?—Yes.

Which meant that you met all steamers that came in and tried to get passengers to come to the hotel?—Yes.

Would you not be a very valuable employee to a man in Mr. Reichmann's position—a stranger to Hongkong?—I should think so.

It would be a valuable asset to get the best runner in Hongkong?—Yes.

Why this great increase?—Probably the influx of shipping people.

In reply to Sir Henry in re-examination plaintiff said the drinks he had that night wore chiefly "shandies."

Mr. Haines, manager of the Shunmen Hotel, then gave evidence. He stated that he was formerly manager of the Hongkong Hotel for 9 years, and during the whole of that time Mr. Oxberry was employed at the hotel. He came into contact with him daily, and was in a position to observe his behaviour.

Mr. Potter said he must take a formal objection, that the evidence was inadmissible. The law was clear upon the point, that such evidence could not be given.

While you were with him?—No, before.

And he found he could not do it properly?—I don't know.

Do you mean to say that Mr. Reichmann and other witnesses have come here and perjured themselves because Mr. Reichmann thinks he can do the work himself, and because of the quarrel between his wife and your wife?—Precisely.

Up to the 9th April you were both on very friendly terms?—Yes.

And in consequence of this dispute and his belief that he could do the work, he broke the agreement and conspired to get you out of the hotel?—Yes.

If Mr. Reichmann did that, he must have contemplated an action being brought against him?—Well, there was the risk, but probably he thought I would not.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said the story about him being intoxicated at Christmas time was imagination:

Mr. Potter: Can you give any reason for this artistic piece of perjury, which Mr. Reichmann does not rely on in any shape or form?—Perhaps he had not been told to dismiss me by his wife.

The next witness was Mr. A. Harper, who said he was living at the King Edward Hotel, and was of independent means. He saw the plaintiff at the booth at the Races, in which Mr. Oxberry was in charge. He also saw him at the Grand Hotel, and did not at any time see him under the influence of drink.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said he had known Mr. Oxberry since 1897.

Mr. Potter: You are a personal friend of his, aren't you?—Well, I purchased his discharge from the army, if that is being a personal friend.

Witness admitted being advised by Mr. Crew not to go into the dining room on the 14th February, but said it was because he was not in evening dress. He had been to the races, and got back late.

Mr. Crew and yourself were on friendly terms?—No, we had not spoken to each other for a month, until a few days before that.

Did you take orders for supper that night?—I had orders from three people for sandwiches.

Had they champagne?—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. R. H. Stephenson, lessee and manager of the Bijou Scenic Theatre, stated he had been in the Grand Hotel several times, and had never seen the plaintiff the worse for liquor. He saw Mr. Oxberry on the opening night of Bandmann's and he was then sober.

Mr. R. E. Kedward, a ship's draughtsman at the Taikoo Docks, who had lived at the Grand Hotel, said he was there in the New Year 1911. He saw the plaintiff every day. He had never seen Mr. Oxberry drunk on any occasion during his stay.

While you were at the Hongkong Hotel did you not do that?—No.

This was a new mode of living for you?—Yes.

Were you in the hotel during the morning of April 10?—Yes.

How many drinks did you have that morning?—About one.

How many in the afternoon?—Probably one or two.

How many in the evening?—Three I think, as far as I can remember.

How many do you think that other people stood you?—I don't know, probably five more.

You signed eleven chits?—Yes, entertaining chits.

You stood eleven times?—Yes.

Do you know that upon the ninth and tenth April your chits came, in all, to \$20.50?—Quite possible; I paid for it.

That is \$12.10 for the Sunday and \$8.40 on Monday. You allowed for the other days in the month the highest of \$4.40?—Yes.

Would you not be a very valuable employee to a man in Mr. Reichmann's position—a stranger to Hongkong?—I should think so.

It would be a valuable asset to get the best runner in Hongkong?—Yes.

Why this great increase?—Probably the influx of shipping people.

In reply to Sir Henry in re-examination plaintiff said the drinks he had that night wore chiefly "shandies."

Mr. Haines, manager of the Shunmen Hotel, then gave evidence. He stated that he was formerly manager of the Hongkong Hotel for 9 years, and during the whole of that time Mr. Oxberry was employed at the hotel. He came into contact with him daily, and was in a position to observe his behaviour.

Mr. Potter asked that the plaintiff should be recalled and his Lordship's consent being given Mr. Oxberry went into the box.

Mr. Potter: Is your wife in the Colony?—Yes.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff and Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded to address the jury.

Counsel submitted that the evidence which he had called would satisfy them that the plaintiff was not guilty of the charges brought against him by the defendant. He, Counsel, had called witnesses in support of his case who were absolutely independent.

Counsel further proceeded to argue that witnesses called for the defence had been interested or biased in the case.

These witnesses had been called to help the defendant to get out of the agreement, for if it were upheld Mr. Reichmann would have to pay a large sum of money.

Ten thousand dollars, his friend had said, but they, the jury, would be able to assess the amount for themselves.

All they had to do was to satisfy them that the allegations of drunkenness were false.

The question of finding a motive was not difficult.

There was a dispute between the two ladies. They had not gone into it because the court could not permit him to go into detail under rules of evidence.

However, sufficient evidence had been given to enable them to see and read between the lines.

They could see perfectly well that there was a serious quarrel between the two ladies.

Mrs. Reichmann would not stand Mrs. Oxberry. Mrs. Oxberry had to go and she could not do so unless the plaintiff went too.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

Mr. Taylor, assistant in Messrs. McEvoy, Kriekel and Co. stated that he used to live at the Grand Hotel. He was there on Christmas day, and saw Mr. Oxberry in the forenoon. He was sober.

On New Year's day he was in the hotel in the forenoon and at night, and he saw plaintiff on the latter occasion. He was sober on that occasion.

Mr. N. Moses, of W. C. Jack and Co., brother-in-law of the plaintiff, said he was with him on Christmas Eve. They both went to the boxing match at the City Hall.

Mr. N. Moses, of W. C. Jack and Co., brother-in-law of the plaintiff, said he was with him on Christmas Eve. They both went to the boxing match at the City Hall.

Mr. Potter: We say that we had nothing to complain of up to Christmas Day. All they are doing now is "painting the lily" so far as I can see.

Continuing witness said he saw the plaintiff looking after the downstairs bar at the City Hall.

After this Mr. G. H. Wilson gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. R. D. Johnson, employed in the Naval Yard, said he had been to the Grand Hotel every day from January to the end of April and he had never seen Mr. Oxberry drunk. He witnessed the quarrel between Mrs. Oxberry and Mrs. Reichmann and also saw the plaintiff and defendant having an altercation in the bar.

Mr. Potter asked that the plaintiff should be recalled and his Lordship's consent being given Mr. Oxberry went into the box.

Mr. Potter: Is your wife in the Colony?—Yes.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff and Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded to address the jury.

Counsel submitted that the evidence which he had called would satisfy them that the plaintiff was not guilty of the charges brought against him by the defendant.

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Mrs. Reichmann would not stand Mrs. Oxberry. Mrs. Oxberry had to go and she could not do so unless the plaintiff went too.

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THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

Most impressive is the onward march of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, which great establishment entered upon its fiftieth year in a position of commanding magnitude and amid circumstances of remarkable prosperity. The ceaseless energies of the management are not concentrated in a single direction, for the undertaking is to the front in all departments of its operations, which are on a huge scale and of ever-increasing importance. In life assurance the Company now successfully administers funds of 12 1/2 millions, its marine branch has acquired fame for its extraordinarily profitable results, in fire insurance the second place is occupied in regard to premium income, and in the accident department the actual supremacy in this respect has now been achieved.

There is now from all sources a total premium income exceeding 6 1/2 millions per annum, and this immense sum can only be the limit for the moment.

"The Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor."

The bearers of the Regalia at the Coronation will include Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who will be the bearers of the second and third swords respectively.

Moreton, I was travelling against

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS.

From Kashgar to Kowloon.

By Cecil Clementi, M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Mr. Clementi is, above all else, a student, worthy and profound.

All with whom he comes in contact are at once impressed with this side of the character of our Assistant Colonial Secretary. None other than a student, could or would have prepared and placed before us a tome of such description as that which has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Noronha & Co. The observations cover a period from July 12, 1907, to March 31st, 1908, many of them taken under the most trying circumstances, as a porcupine of the following prefatory notes made by one of the most modest and interesting of men, clearly indicates:

On the 12th July, 1907, I started from Andijan, the terminus of the Russian railway in the province of Ferghana, and crossing the Pamirs to Kashgar, travelled through Chinese, Turkestan and the provinces of Kan-su, Shensi, Ssu-oh-nan, Kie-chou, Kiang-si and Kuang-tung to Hongkong, where I arrived on the 31st March, 1908. The Russian authorities

did not permit me to commence a survey in their territory, but from Kashgar, which I reached on the 27th July, 1907, onwards, I took

meteorological observations daily and astronomical observations night by night, whenever the weather was favourable. The length of my route between Kashgar and Hongkong is approximately 3,901.5 miles, and the number of stages, in which I covered this distance was 198. From observations, taken during the journey, I have calculated the latitude of 141 places, the longitude of 139 places, and the height above sea-level of 185 places. So far as I am aware, only eleven of these localities had previously been determined in latitude, seven in longitude, and 68 in height above sea-level.

Up to now, I have been impelled by a sense of duty towards future travellers to publish a summary of the results of my work, together with the briefest possible note in explanation of such matters as are not self-evident from a perusal of the attached tables.

Method of Observation.

I had no European companion, nor any native surveyor, with me during my journey. From Andijan to Osh I was quite alone. Between Osh and Kashgar I had with me two Kharhiz muleteers.

At Kashgar I obtained the services of three Hunanese (a clerk,

a cook, and a general servant),

SUPREME COURT.**A Peculiar Agreement.****Plaintiff Wins.**

Wednesday afternoon at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and a special jury composed of the following:—A.R. Lowe (foreman), G.J.B. Sayer, W.A. Dowley, W.S. Bailey, E.A. Ram, Wm. Logan and D.W. Cradock, the case was concluded in which Mr. J.H. Oxberry sued Fredk. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, for \$10,300 damages for breach of contract for employment.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. J.H. Gardner), defended.

The report, in our last issue ended with Sir Henry's address to the jury which he concluded by asking for fair play between man and man.

Mr. Potter, replying for the defendant, said that his friend had said to them that it did not concern the jury what motive a man may have in coming into the Court to commit perjury. But in enabling them to come to a decision as to whether a man was or was not committing perjury the motive was of supreme importance. If there were no reasons why a man should come there and tell a tissue of lies then they would be free to believe that he had not done so.

Before they assessed damages they had to believe that Mr. Reichmann, his father-in-law, Mr. Kelly and two Chinese witnesses had come up before them and concocted a story, and they would have to believe that Mr. Reichmann had entered into the vilest conspiracy that a man could enter into. According to his learned friend's case it was all false and that was the only defense for the plaintiff in the case.

The plaintiff could not suggest that the conduct complained of was not such as to justify dismissal, and if he brought a case at all he had to be prepared to deny every allegation of misconduct which had been brought against him. They had to believe more than that, that Reichmann had suborned two Chinese witnesses, and not only had his father-in-law and Mr. Reichmann banded themselves together, but that Mr. Reichmann had put himself in the hands of two Chinese and got them to come up there and give perjured evidence.

Before they could believe a man to be guilty of such conduct he thought it would be necessary for the plaintiff to show some kind of motive which would influence him in doing such a thing.

His learned friend had only suggested one motive; Mr. Oxberry had suggested another; so between them they had only been able to suggest two. Plaintiff's counsel said it was the outcome of a dispute between Mrs. Oxberry and Mrs. Reichmann, but Mr. Oxberry said that he was of the opinion that Mr. Reichmann had thought that he (plaintiff) had brought the hotel's business to such a standard that he could do without him there. Counsel went on to deal with the specific cases alleged against plaintiff and submitted that they had been proved. If the jury believed the evidence which he had brought before them there could be only one verdict and that must be in favour of the defendant.

His Lordship in summing up said he thought that all that could be said for both parties had been said by counsel. He instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover for any part of the contract which could be regarded as binding the wife; she was always a free agent. If they were inclined to find for the plaintiff they must follow the items of claim but they would have to divide them by two. The question was whether they could find for the plaintiff or not. The case had been argued on probability and he was sure they would appreciate his ruling that general evidence of sobriety was absolutely immaterial in specific cases of alleged insobriety. They had really to see if the case of insobriety had been proved and all questions as to whether for twelve years Mr. Oxberry was the most sober man in Hongkong or not was absolutely irrelevant. In concluding he said he proposed to put three questions to the jury:

(1) Are the charges of intoxication all or any proved?

(2) Is the charge of insolence proved?

(3) Is the charge of disobedience of orders proved?

If they found in the affirmative for any or all of the questions than the defendant would be entitled to their verdict, but if they found against them, then the plaintiff would be entitled.

After a somewhat lengthy retirovement the jury returned and in answer to the usual question the foreman said that they were not unanimous.

With regard to the first question as to charges of intoxication the jury by a majority of four to three found them not proved.

They were unanimous in finding that the charges two and three of insolence and disobedience were also not proved.

The foreman of the jury said:

"The jury are unanimous in making a suggestion as to damages, that six months' salary and allowances at \$50 dollars a month, making a total of \$2,100 dollars be allowed, less one half for the wife, making total damages of 1,050 dollars."

His Lordship entered judgment accordingly, remarking: "I wish I could agree with your verdict."

Mr. Potter: "Will you allow stay of fourteen days to allow us to consider our position?"

His Lordship consented.

MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.**Judgment for Defendant.**

At the Supreme Court on Thursday, His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered judgment on the point raised in the recent case of F. Reichmann v. Mrs. Uschmann, in which the former sought for an injunction restraining the defendant from carrying on or assisting in the business of the Station Hotel, Kowloon.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for Mrs. Uschmann. Mr. Eldon Potter represented the plaintiff.

Judgment.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that although he felt reasonably clear as to the judgment which he ought to give, he deferred doing so on account of the importance of the points which Mr. Potter raised in his final argument. He still thought, as he did at first, that the Station Hotel at Kowloon was not likely to come much into rivalry with the Grand Hotel on this side of the harbour, and that people who would be likely to go to the Grand Hotel for refreshment or lodging were not likely to go over to Kowloon because Mrs. Uschmann was assisting in its management.

A certain amount of evidence was given, however, which induced his Lordship to modify that opinion slightly, for it would seem that some persons who lived on this side, occasionally stopped to dine at the Grand Hotel, and it was suggested that they did so no longer.

The Evidence on that Head, however, was very meagre; the figures in the case of seven Germans did not prove much, and could only have been made effective by the evidence of the gentlemen themselves. There was, it was true, some falling off in some months, but it was too variable to amount to positive proof.

So far as the actual damage was concerned, the case was very imperfect. The question raised by the defendant's counsel was that the plaintiff had made out no case. It was introduced by Mr. Potter as a case of suspicion.

His Lordship never liked to bind counsel down too strictly to words used in argument but it was undoubtedly accurate in that case to say that it was suspicious and no more. He meant to say, not that he could admit that it was suspicious, but that it could be put no higher than suspicion. The first link in the chain was that Mrs. Uschmann had become possessed of \$30,000; the second, that she made substantial alterations in the plan of the hotel submitted by Mr. Lennan, and changed others made by her husband; the third, that she engaged a Chinese contractor, and said

"I am building a hotel"; and fourth, that she exercised authority over the servants, was busy about the bar and management of the hotel. As to the first, the undercurrent of suggestion was that Mrs. Uschmann financed her husband, but there was no evidence as to how much the hotel actually cost, though

there was that some of it was borne by the landlord. As to the second, it was impossible to magnify what she did into "giving orders" to Mr. Lennan, as all his suggestions were submitted to Mr. Uschmann, and also the estimates. As to the third, it was quite impossible to construe what was evidently a conversational expression into the dignity of an admission, certainly not in law—hardly even in fact. As to the fourth, what Mrs. Uschmann was doing was quite consistent with her being an assistant, and certainly not inconsistent with what the wife of a man who owns a hotel would naturally do. But then the evidence missed fire; it led up to certain point and was either inconclusive or else it ended with something which showed the husband to be the owner. The contractor was paid by Mr. Uschmann. He was dismissed, but they knew nothing about his successor.

The Letters to Mr. Uschmann from Mr. Lennan were produced. They were left in the dark as to Mr. Uschmann's financial position, and he was in fact the licensee. His Lordship was really doubtful whether he was justified in calling it a case of suspicion, always supposing that "assisting" her husband was not a branch of her covenant. There was a great deal of suggestion that what had been done by Mr. Uschmann was a mere cloak or sham, but it never rose higher than suspicion. On that the question arose whether the plaintiff had made out any case which the defendant ought to be called on to meet, or if there were a jury, whether there was any case to go to the jury.

Of course, if what Mrs. Uschmann had done was a breach of the covenant there was an end of the matter. The direct evidence was that the hotel was Mr. Uschmann's, therefore she was assisting him. The covenant was that she "will not at any time hereafter either by herself or in connection with any other person or persons carry on the trade or business of an innkeeper, publican or restaurant keeper within the Colony of Hongkong." The only difficulty His Lordship had in construing the covenant was whether it was possible to say that a wife who assisted her husband could be said to be carrying on the business in connection with her husband. He was of the opinion, after carefully

Considering the Question.

that the whole form of the sentence which started with the idea of her being a principal, together with the words "carry on," which connote playing a leading part, showed that the second part of the sentence referred to her carrying on the business as a partner, and therefore unless there was evidence of part ownership with her husband, what she was doing was not a breach of her contract.

All the stress of the argument as to the effect of the evidence was directed to showing that she was in truth a part or actual owner. As to the suggestion that a licence can only be granted to one person, and not to several members of a firm, he knew, of course, that judges were supposed to know the whole law, but he must admit that if it was as suggested he was in ignorance of the rule. His Lordship dealt at length with his ruling in the *Ion Insurance Co. v. Hu Fung Shang*, which had been referred to in the hearing of this case, and said it would be a most dangerous doctrine to assist in any way a plaintiff to ground his case in Court merely on suspicion, in the hope of getting something out of the defendant in cross-examination. But the law did not assist a plaintiff in many ways to turn a suspicious case into a certainty; if it was capable of being so turned, by interrogatories, discovery, and admissions. Take the principal

Suggested Circumstance.

that Mrs. Uschmann was financing her husband out of her store of \$30,000, and the inevitable corollary that Mr. Uschmann was not in a financial position to take up the business himself. If these were in fact the facts, a little judicial probing would, he should have thought, discovered them. But in the absence of that he could only say that the so-called suspicious circumstances were not sufficient to entitle plaintiff to call on defendant to answer or explain them, more especially

ly as on the construction of the covenant what she had done was not shown to be a breach of it. Now as to the case what legal principals did it lay down, it being noted that the agreement was personal to defendant.

It bound her and her only. It did not extend to anyone else, or make her answerable for the conduct of anyone but herself. Any other person may carry on the Station Hotel but she must not participate with him as principal. His Lordship quoted the authority of Smith v. Hancke and came to the point so strenuously argued by Mr. Potter that there were some paragraphs in the judgment of A.L. Smith, L.J., which supported his contention that the suspicious circumstances were sufficient to support his case. After dwelling on what the defendant had done in that case,

The Principal Point.

in which seemed to his Lordship to have been that the husband had drafted the wife's covenants, and he, himself, had sent them out to old customers of his own, Mr. Potter's argument amounted to this: that in that case all the evidence of both parties was before the Court, therefore in this case all the evidence should be before the Court before the case is disposed of.

In that case the evidence was not before the Court and a moment had arrived at which, by the general accepted rules of procedure, defendant may say at the conclusion of plaintiff's case that there was no case. He could not sit aside that procedure and for the reasons given he thought the plaintiff had not made out a case which entitled him to call on defendant to answer it.

Mr. Pollock moved for judgment, with costs, on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Potter asked for a stay, so that he could apply for leave to bring rectification proceedings.

This was agreed, and the stay was granted until 6th July.

POLICE COURT.**Severe Sentence and Reprimand.**

Mr. Hazlwood spared no words this morning to show his abhorrence of the crime of snatching. Addressing a Chinaman, who was charged with snatching a gold hair pick from the head of a woman who was walking along Morrison Street, His Worship was severe in his vituperation, and said they did not want men of his class in the Colony. He would be banished for five years previous to which he must undergo two months' hard labour.

During his incarceration he will be twice whipped (privately) and at each whipping he will receive 12 strokes. Added to all this he will, before he goes into exile, have to endure four hours in stocks.

The facts of the case are that prisoner seized the hair-pick when a heavy shower caused a rush for shelter. An Indian officer made the arrest.

"LEST WE FORGET."

"Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Johnstone, who for 33 years was a devoted missionary among Chinese women and girls in Hongkong, formerly in connection with the Society for Promoting Education in the East, and for the last 7 years in connection with the Church Missionary Society. "Fairlea" boarding school and several day schools for Chinese girls were opened by her and carried on in the vernacular with great success. By these means many were brought into full light and to the knowledge of salvation. She died in England, 20th September, 1909, aged 58 years, and was interred at Salisbury. This tablet is erected in grateful memory by old scholars and loving friends."

The above inscription is borne in Chinese and English characters on a white marble tablet, which was unveiled in St. John's Cathedral by the Lord Bishop Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed before a large congregation including many Chinese attending the various missionary institutions and the service was conducted by the Revs. F. T. Johnson and A. B. Thorntill.

Prior to the unveiling ceremony His Lordship gave a short address referring in eloquent terms to the life of the lady whose memory was thus perpetuated.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN YAUMATI BAY.**FERRY BOAT SINKS.****Many Lives Lost.**

A collision between two Chinese ferry boats, plying between Hongkong and Yaumati, the seriousness of which cannot at present be accurately estimated, occurred about quarter to ten on Thursday. As far as can be gathered the Waihung and the Waying boats collided, and the impact being of great force, the Waying, which is smaller and older than the Waihung, sank.

Cause Not Known.

The Yaumati ferry boats conduct a large business and every one that enters and leaves Hongkong is invariably crowded with passengers. Both the above-mentioned boats were well filled with Chinese passengers, in fact the estimate is that there were 100 persons on each boat, and everything appears to have gone on as before until Yaumati Bay was reached. Whether owing to the pressure of traffic or to the obscured vision of the helmsmen, how the accident happened, one cannot say, but when the boats collided it was soon apparent that the Waying could not long keep afloat.

Transference of Passengers.

As quickly as possible a transference of passengers occurred, but despite the speed with which this was accomplished, it was not possible to save every one. In great eagerness, as is usual in an accident, the almost panic-stricken passengers set aside coolness, with the result that a number of persons fell into the water and were drowned.

Number of Missing Unknown.

Assistance was quickly forthcoming from launches, of which there is always a large number in the harbour, and everything was done to save the lives of those who had the ill-fortune to be precipitated into the water. One man was so severely injured, that he was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Despite vigilance and hard work, only one body had been recovered up to early afternoon. The official police report says that seven persons were drowned; inquiries at Yaumati in native quarters and also from one who saw the accident serve to show that nearly twenty are missing.

Searching for the Bodies.

It is, of course, impossible to say what is the correct number. The landing stage at Yaumati was crowded with Chinese waiting to hear tidings of the missing ones. Immediately the news reached Yaumati, sampans were quickly sent out to search for the bodies, but their efforts have so far been fruitless.

Strong Criticism.

The Waying sank very quickly and its location now is marked by the usual red flag. Endeavours to discover the cause of the collision have proved unavailing, but a European interviewed on the matter gave vent to some strong criticism on the running of the ferry boats. He said it was a common custom on launches plying in the harbour for passengers to be allowed in front of the helmsman, whose vision was often interrupted, and he was surprised that more accidents had not happened.

A Suggestion. Certainly it would be much better, if fewer passengers were allowed to travel on those boats at one time. It is in the interests of public safety that all precautions should be taken on all the small boats carrying on business in the harbour, owing, of course, to the great amount of traffic.

Mr. Morphew. of the Public Works' Department was near by in a launch when the accident happened. He was able to give very valuable assistance, rescuing over thirty persons.

PETTY THEFTS.

A schoolboy stole from the third floor of a house in Des Vaux Road, a blanket valued 10 dollars. A shopkeeper, carrying on business at Graham-st. has informed the police that a shop cooie, Pun San, had absconded with clothing valued five dollars.

COMMERCIAL.**Tin.**

Last week closed at £193 cash, £180 10s. three months. This week closed at £190 10s. cash, £180 6s. three months. The turnover for the week was moderate, 3,175 tons.

The market assumed a "jog-trot" appearance till Thursday, when the controlling parties were suddenly electrified into fresh activity and duly supported the spot position, these operations being continued up to the close of the week.

Judging by the pertinacity of opposing parties, the "bear" account is larger than most imagine, and as has been so many times stated in these columns, whenever the "bears" are too largely out of proportion to stocks, upward movement must result.

The backwardation is already a serious matter. For a more reliable condition to exist there should be more distant buying, but the immediate outlook centres on the general requirements for the current month. Should these be easily satisfied, it will be due to something of an unexpected nature left out of current calculation, but which will perhaps defer the exacting period until June, and failing June, then July will be the month of discomfort, for since statistics must favour the "bull" party, the inevitable "squeeze" must happen, unless, as already stated, there is enough forward buying to reduce the heavy backwardation.

There is a rumour that about 500 tons of tin are being brought back from America. This may fill the specific needs of the owners of the parcel, but as a net trade operation, the principle is rather that of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" since a shortage in America at one particular moment, must cause an increased demand later, notwithstanding the admitted improvement in the tinplate trade, America has handled this year only 500 tons in excess of 1910.

In the East, the following sales were made:—6th and 8th May, 200 tons at £191 7s. 6. c.i.f.

9th May, 250 tons at £191 10s. c.i.f.

10th May, 275 tons at £190 c.i.f.

11th May, Nil.

12th May, 200 tons at £191 15s. c.i.f., making a total small quantity of 925 tons.

The deliveries of Banca tin for week ending 6th May, were small, 163 tons. The stock on the 8th inst. was 970 tons.

New Company. The Siamese Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been established with a capital of Rs. 500,000 in shares of Rs. 100,

DEATH OF SIR HORMUS

JEE MODY.

A GREAT PUBLIC BENE-

FACTOR.

DONOR OF THE HONGKONG

UNIVERSITY.

A MUCH LOVED CITIZEN.

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody, Kt., who passed away at half-past seven o'clock Friday morning in his residence Buxey Lodge, in his seventy-fourth year. Sir Hormusjee took ill only some six weeks from his fatal malady; general debility he never rallied at any time but from day to day weakened and at length passed peacefully away. At his bedside this morning, besides the Sister in attendance, were his two sons who are present in Hongkong, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, as well as his old personal friend, Mr. R. Poston, who throughout Sir Hormusjee's illness had been in constant attendance. The only other surviving members of the family are a son and a daughter, both now in Bombay.

The Knight's Career.

Sir Hormusjee Mody was a native of Bombay, a son of Mr. Nowrojee Mody, a Bombay schoolmaster, and Jeewanji, daughter of Framjee Buxey of Bombay. He was born in 1837 and married Maneekbai, a daughter of Binsheen Manatty of Bombay. He was at the time of his death a member of the eminent merchant firm of Messrs. Chintor and Mody. He received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Hongkong University.

The loss that has fallen upon his family in the death of Sir Hormusjee has struck with particular force upon poor Lady Mody, who, although in Buxey Lodge at the time of her husband's demise, was prostrated by grief that she was unable to be beside the death-bed. In fact she is so ill that it is deemed unsafe to notify her of his demise.

This morning, after the sad news had reached town, a large number of the Parker community, in which the deceased knight was a prominent figure, visited Buxey Lodge and conveyed their condolences to the suffering family.

Early Days in the Colony

Sir Hormusjee Mody first came out to Hongkong from Bombay over fifty-three years ago to join the clerical staff of a firm of Indian merchants. It was with great pride that he used to recall his early adventures in the Colony, and he delighted to relate in the circle of his personal friends that when he arrived in Hongkong he had nothing at all to his name. He would say that the first thing that attracted his attention to China as a possible field for business adventure was just that "the glories of the gorgous East" had encouraged his boyish fancy.

From a subordinate position, he set up a business for himself as an auctioneer and pursued this calling with various vicissitudes until bigger schemes absorbed his attention. Even up to the last, however, he still continued to retain his licence as an auctioneer of opium, though, of course, he ceased to practice this business many years ago.

Reminiscences

His narratives of things happening currently in the Colony were always interesting, and none of greater interest than his account of the times of the big Bombay bungling collapses following upon great reclamation schemes, for he was enabled to give a very realistic view of the then situation, knowing as he did the exact conditions as existing in India and as affecting Hongkong and China.

The Opium Arrivals

In the old days of the opium trade, the first indication of the arrival of an opium ship from India was the appearance of her topsails or her smoke-stack as the case might be. Of course thereupon there was an immediate rush of brokers and dealers to get first on board. Many of them owned fast gigs as to make the best of such chance, and many exciting races were run in order to be first aboard. For it need not be stated that the broker who could find out first from the skipper what the state of the opium market

was in India was able if he were smart to get ashore quickly and make use of his exclusive information to some purpose in the Hongkong Canton and Macao markets, and perhaps paralyse the trade in those ports.

On the Stock Exchange in the late eighties and the early nineties he came into much prominence, where his figure soon earned him the credit of being the "Napoleon of the Rialto."

But even in these later days, he had his ups and downs, being at one time, in his own words, reduced to a condition of having "no more than the value of his luncheon in his pocket." He afterwards embarked upon a most ambitious continental venture along with Sir Paul Chater for exploiting the mineral resources of Tonkin. The Charbonnages Mines with their inexhaustible resources brought revenue, and their enterprise was met with good spirit by the French; so much so, indeed, that not long ago Sir Hormusjee Mody received from the Parisian Government the honour of Knighthood of the Legion of Honour. A sad thing about this was that the new dignity was not received until the very first day he was confined to bed in his last illness.

While Sir Paul Chater was absent in 1900, Sir Hormusjee acted as Consul for Siam, during his tenure of which office the late King of Siam died, and it devolved upon the late knight to perform the important consular services on that occasion. His valuable services then were recognised by a special despatch from H. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Devawongse, who recently accompanied the Royal Siamese party, with the Queen Mother, on a trip to Hongkong.

Whenever Sir Hormusjee heard of the forthcoming Royal visit, he placed at their disposal his fine residence on Conduit Road, but on learning of the state of his health the Queen Mother declined graciously the offer.

Sir Hormusjee was an ardent supporter of racing in the Colony and many a Buxey winner was led in by him past the Grand Stand. Other forms of sports, too, did not fail of his liberal patronage.

Public Benefactions.

It was not only in his many public benefactions that Sir Hormusjee gained high esteem and public regard. He was at all times affable, a simple gentleman, with all the qualities that go to induce the regard of one's fellow-men. Most of all will his memory be perpetuated in Hongkong by his magnificent donation of three-hundred dollars for the erection of our University which unfortunately he has not lived to see inaugurated.

Amongst many other contributions to Colonial purposes were a sum of \$10,000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society, eight valuable scholarships to schools in Hongkong, \$35,000 for the Siamese Home, besides many others which never shall be known.

As a mark of respect for his memory, the flag at the Siamese Consulate was half-masted, and the exchange departments of the banks were closed in the afternoon.

The funeral is to pass the Monument-to-night at 5.30 o'clock.

The Stockbrokers' Association was closed this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody.

Sir Paul Chater, Sir Hormusjee's partner, who is at present in England, as one of the representatives of the Colony at the Coronation Ceremonies, has been notified from day to day as to the critical nature of Sir Hormusjee's illness; and has telegraphed his intention to leave London for Hongkong early in July.

CONVINCED.

An Alabama negro was defended in court by Senator Morgan. Having cleared the negro of the charge, the senator said to him, "Rastus, did you really steal the mule?"

"Well, Marse Morgan, it was just like this," said Rastus. "I really thought I did steal dat mule, but after what you said to the jury I was convinced I didn't."

"Success."

COMMERCIAL.**Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s****Weekly Circular.**

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly circular, dated June 7, states:

Our market generally has been rather more active during the past week, both rubber and mining shares in many cases showing a considerable appreciation since our last report.

Rubber.—Malaccas have perhaps been the strongest feature rising from £9 6. 3d. to £10 10s. while among other advances are Headwoods 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d.; Linggits 30s. to 41s.; Kapar Puras £5 13s. 6d. to £7; United Sumatras 2s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; Trempolys have been placed at £5. Bukit Kajang 4s. 3d. Highlands 87-6; Duffs 9-3; London Asiatics 10-1. 1. 2; Ha-joops 7-6; Chimpulu 1-4-2; Merlinas 4-4; and Bukit Mortajam 2-6. Local shares have not participated to any extent in this rise and remain steady at about last week's quotations. Business is reported in Pajangs at \$8.50; Changkat Serdangs \$5.50; Bal-gownies \$10.25 to \$10.45; Glenvale \$1. 20; Singapore and Johores \$0.50 to \$1.0; Mantins par, Ayor Panas \$4.30 to \$4.40; United Singapores \$1.25; Alor Gajahs \$1.50; New Singapores \$5.75; and Bakit K. Ba. 71.2 cents.

Mining.—Tin-dolts have been an exceptionally strong market rising from \$28 to \$35 on the May output from the mine of 8,102 piculs. Kintas and Toktas continue in demand, and Pusing Bahru have advanced to \$7.75, business done. Belats continue in favour at \$7 and Kanabois are attracting attention at \$1.70, on improved returns from the mine. Lahats are slightly easier at \$12.75; Brungs are quiet at \$5, while Serendahs, Sipaus and Raubs are in good demand at quotations.

General.—Few transactions are reported in this section. Straits Trading are steady at \$51.50; Fraser and Neaves and Steamships are wanted at current quotations, but sellers are holding for higher prices. The announcement of the Shell dividend on exactly similar lines to last year, i.e., a final of 2s. 6d. for 1910 and an interim of 1s. for the current year, has been favourably received by local holders.

New Tin-Dredging Co.

A prospectus was to be issued on May 10 of a new company called the Malayan Tin Dredging (Limited) with the object of working alluvial tin ground by the system of bucket dredging. The capital to be issued is 80,000 shares of £1, and the profit will be estimated in the prospectus at about 40 per cent. Mr. H. D. Griffiths, the general manager of the Tronoh mines, has, it is stated, reported favourably on the scheme.

Trafalgar, Limited.

The report of the directors of Trafalgar, Limited, for the year ended March 31, to be presented to the shareholders at the first ordinary general meeting on the 15th inst., states:—The profit and loss account shows a profit on the year's work of \$7,335.80, which it is proposed to carry forward to next account.

Steam Filatures.—Exports 20,381 bales against 19,217 last season, this is again a record. The season has not been very profitable to the producer, in fact, some have lost heavily and further expansion in this direction seems doubtful at present.

The season opens with cheap cocoons of fairly good quality and about 2,500 bales have been settled.

St. Helena Rubber Company.

A circular issued to the shareholders of the St. Helena Rubber Company, Ltd., states that the negotiations for the proposed amalgamation in London of the St. Helena and Tapah estates, details of which were given at an extraordinary general meeting held on April 8 last, have temporarily, if not permanently, fallen through. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered offices of the company, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of considering proposals for dealing with the company's property and affairs.

CORONATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$58,913.02, the Java, China Japan, Lijn \$250, A. W. Van Andel \$10, P. Stuybergen \$10, G. H. Van Den Pol \$10.

SILK.

Messrs. F. C. Hesler & Co.'s Circular dated Shanghai, June 1, contains the following:

Since our last, dated May 3, our market has been extremely quiet.

Raw Silk.—The market opened with Gold Kilings at £1s. 47d. and Double Silver Elephant at 480, but there appears to be no further demand at these prices.

Native Filatures.—About 600 bales best grades have been taken for America, which almost clears up the old stock.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feina, £1s. 590-595; W. S. D. Gold Dollar and Fountain 595; Small Buffalo 1, N.S. 550; Gold and Silver Syceo Boy, 550; K. K. Mars 1, Ord., 525; Gold and Silver Eagle and Bell, 615.

Steam Filatures.—Fair Continental demand for good qualities. New business is reported in best grade 9-11 at £1s. 80-840.

Yellow Silks.—Nothing doing. The new crop is expected to be 20-30 per cent more than last year.

Wild Silks.—Market quiet. Buyers do not seem inclined to make further concessions. Spinning Girl 1, 2, £1s. 305; Natives 1, 2, 3, £1s. 165.

Settlements.—For the fortnight, 1,000; settlements for the season, including forward contracts, 92,000; stock, 3,500; total arrivals, including Steam Filature, 92,240.

Resume of Silk Season 1910-1911.

According to statistics, the world's trade has shown considerable improvement. Silk, however, has not shared in the increased prosperity to any extent, and whilst fashion clings to the present abbreviated garments consumption is not likely to boom.

The season opened with better prospects all round and prices steadily advanced until by the end of December, both Filatures and Rawls were selling at about £1s. 100 above the opening rates, this advance was largely due to reports of damage to the Japanese Autumn Crop, as well as a shortage in the Teatree district. In spite of unfavourable circumstances the Japanese have produced nearly 160,000 bales and from the beginning of 1911, our market has weakened and continues so at the present date.

The noteworthy part about the season has been the scarcity of coarse silks, both White and Yellow, and the consequent high prices.

Raw Silk.—Export has again fallen off, being 9,315 against 11,587 the previous season and 16,038 in 1909. Owing to scarcity, and probably also short sales, the price of Gold Kiling advanced from £1s. 420 to 550.

Native Filatures.—The export has been 19,582 against 23,376 in 1910 and 25,208 in 1909.

As was anticipated, the lower grades,

owing to the shortage of coarse silks, went steadily up from £1s. 470 to £2.00. From December onwards ships of this class have received many claims for excessive loss in weight due to the Reelers allowing an undue quantity of moisture to remain in the silk. If continued, this will handicap the trade badly.

Steam Filatures.—Exports 20,381 bales against 19,217 last season, this is again a record. The season has not been very profitable to the producer, in fact, some have lost heavily and further expansion in this direction seems doubtful at present.

Two of the braves were seriously wounded, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, some money, seven bamboo hats and an umbrella belonging to the braves were taken hold of. Ho Man Hi asked the Viceroy for instructions how to deal with the desperadoes responsible for this outrage.

ARMY ORDERS.**Pending Interment of Corpse****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)**

Canton, June 10.

Ha Man Hi, a military official of Tung Koon district, has reported to the Canton Viceroy that some days ago, a theatrical performance was on, in the country market of Leung To Ho, of Tung Koon district, and the people took the opportunity to indulge in the fantan game.

The Commander of the braves stationed in the vicinity went with his men to interfere.

Three gamblers were arrested on the spot, and when they were being dragged to the station, the vandals invited the people of other villages to join them in a fight with the braves. About four hundred bad characters gathered instantly, all armed, and had an encounter with the braves. During the scuffle, the three prisoners were released from the custody of the braves, while a head brave was taken prisoner instead.

Two of the braves were seriously wounded, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, some money, seven bamboo hats and an umbrella belonging to the braves were taken hold of. Ho Man Hi asked the Viceroy for instructions how to deal with the desperadoes responsible for this outrage.

RAILWAY TROUBLES.**In Canton.****(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)**

Canton, June 10.

In the proclamation issued by the Canton Viceroy prohibiting the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway from holding a meeting to-morrow in connection with the election of some of the members to the "Influential Committee," His Excellency bitterly criticises the action of the shareholders, and regards same as an act disobeying the decree of the Emperor, and sacrificing their interests and capital. His Excellency reminds the shareholders that the decision of the Central Government on the scheme for nationalizing the main lines of railways in China is final, and they can rest assured that the attention will be paid by the Government to their investments.

The object of His Excellency the Canton Viceroy in despatching the Toatai for the Promotion of Industries, to supervise the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held on the 8th inst., was to get their views and H.E.

had never for a moment expected that such disorderly scenes (the accounts of which have already appeared in your columns) would have occurred in the course of the proceedings. His Excellency doubts very much that all the shareholders attending the meeting should have behaved in such a disgraceful and wild manner, and suspects that some person or persons must have been at the bottom of the affair.

His Excellency intends to find out the evil-doers, and to punish them.

By virtue of this proclamation, the five resolutions adopted by the shareholders at the memorable meeting will be rendered null and void, and the Toatai of the Constabulary will be required to prohibit the shareholders from convening the meeting to-morrow.

After the issue of this proclamation, the shareholders at the memorable meeting will be rendered null and void, and the Toatai of the Constabulary will be required to prohibit the shareholders from convening the meeting to-morrow.

The Magistrate of Sui Kai, district of Lui Chow, has reported to the Canton Viceroy that a notorious desperado of Yeung Kam village had incited a mob to create a disturbance and demolish a leprosy station. On hearing of the disturbance the magistrate went to the scene with some soldiers, trying to maintain order. Two rioters were arrested on the spot.

As the place of the disturbance is some distance from the city, the magistrate handed the two prisoners to a district officer.

The arrest of the prisoners greatly enraged the other rioters and with the assistance of the desperadoes in the neighbouring villages, they succeeded in pulling down the branch office of the Spirit Farm. Afterwards, they repaired to the place where the two prisoners were detained and forced the district officer to surrender them.

Otherwise they threatened to assault the local officials and demolish their yamen. The excited and tumultuous element of the mob was so dangerous that the magistrate was obliged to allow the prisoners to be bailed out.

SUPREME COURT.**The Uses of Adjournment.**

On Friday at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gomperts, Mr. Harris on behalf of the defendant in a case made an application for a postponement for a week.

Mr. Lewis appearing for the plaintiff:—There is no defence to the action, my lord.

His Lordship:—I am not to know that.

Mr. Lewis:—The defendant called yesterday and offered an instalment which my client was unable to accept. My friend has asked for an adjournment of a week; your lordship will then fix a date fortnight hence and during that time the defendant will have an opportunity of saving money and I hope that you will take that fact into consideration in fixing the amount of the instalments when giving judgment.

POLICE COURT.**To-Day.****Before Mr. J. R. Wood.**

Very little business was done at the Court on Wednesday morning.

No man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for stealing 16 lbs. of brass, the property of the Admiralty. The brass was taken from the Royal Naval Dockyard.

MR. R. R. HYND.**Departs To-day for Australia.**

Mr. R. R. Hynd, acting sub-manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left this afternoon by the s.s. *Taiyuan* for Australia on leave. He was given a hearty send-off by the Bank staff and his going was attended by voluminous crackering in true Chinese fashion.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. Hynd who represented the Bank in their Canton enterprise, and it is suggested that his present visit to Australia may not be unconnected with branches down there—one of the few countries in which the famous corporation is unrepresented.

There were many friends present to wish Mr. Hynd bon voyage and a pleasant holiday.

RUN ON CANTON BANKS.**(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 14.**

On the morning of the 12th inst., the people here simultaneously made a run on the Communication Bank, the Ta Ching Bank and the Official Specie Departments, and madly demanded to have their notes issued by these banks changed into silver coins. The people soon multiplied as hours went on. Things began to look dangerous and the banks in question had to seek the assistance of the police and soldiers to guard their premises and maintain order.

This came to the knowledge of the Viceroy, who at once issued a proclamation for the information of the people. In the proclamation, the Viceroy said that those banks were banks of substance and standing and with large reserve.

His Excellency was at a loss to understand why the people should have made a run on the banks. They must have based their action on a rumour originated by

Bad Characters

with the intention of creating trouble. The Viceroy reminded the people that it was quite out of the question for the employees of the banks to meet their demands and they must wait patiently for their money.

The Viceroy also warned the employees of these banks not to cause any unnecessary delay in serving their clients. If any bad characters were found creating trouble by inciting the people to break the public peace, they will be severely dealt with. When these bad characters offer resistance to the soldiers and police in the execution of their duty, they are empowered to shoot them as if they were rioters.

On the same day, the Chamber of Commerce distributed handbills advising the people not to make a run on these banks, assuring consequences might result on the money market and on trade in general.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY DISPUTES.**Chinese v. European.****(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 15.**

Some time ago, the German Consul at Shantou wrote to the Canton Viceroy that Messrs. Böblingen & Co. had complained to him of the action of the Canton Electric Company in stopping the firm from supplying, to their clients, electric plants for private use, and contended that this action was not only a hindrance to trade but a violation of treaty stipulations.

The Diplomatic Commissioner has repeatedly been asked to settle the matter but nothing has been done so far. The Consul has now again communicated with the Canton Viceroy enquiring how the Diplomatic Commissioner is to act so as to prevent any harm being done to the foreign firm in question.

On receipt of the communication the Viceroy instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner and the Tao-tai for the Promotion of Industries to get particulars of the dispute from the Canton Electric Company and to settle this diplomatic question without further delay.

CORONATION FUND.**Additional Subscriptions.**

R. Hancock \$20; Committee of Sikh Temple \$20.

The following contributed \$10:—

1. C. Dos Remedios, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Ramos & Ramos Cinematograph, J. A. Young, C. Klinek.

The following \$5:—

S. C. MacNider, H. F. Campbell, Alfred Temperley, A. L. Shields, Allan Keith, P. Kunze, W. H. Young, Taylor, C. M. Alport, F. M. Gutteridge, Fung Shiu Wu, Chan Yat Shan, A. Friend.

The following \$2:—

Wong Wok Wing, Lau Sun Lai, Poon I Cho, Chan Wing To, Leung Kai Kai, Chu Chung Fong.

And the following \$1:—

Pau Man Ling, Wong Tso Ting, Chau Tsui Shin, Chan Keng Woo, Ho Yip, Fung Ki Chuk.

RIOTING AT SHUNTAK.**(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 14.**

The Viceroy has received an urgent report from the civil and military authorities in the Shuntao district, that a riot had been created by the native desperadoes and that considerable damage had been done to shops and properties.

The rioters numbered about 3,000 men. Up to the time of writing to the Viceroy, the rioters had not been dispersed. The Viceroy at once instructed the authorities to give orders to the soldiers to shoot into the air to frighten the rioters. If this was not successful, the authorities were instructed to open fire at them.

CHINESE IN MEXICO.**Cruiser to be Sent.****(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 14.**

The Chinese residents in Mexico some time ago telegraphed to the Central Government stating that a large number of Chinese had been murdered during a revolt and asking that a cruiser be sent for their protection.

The cruiser *Hai-yung*, at present stationed in Canton waters, where she has been ever since the outbreak, has received orders to proceed to Shanghai pending instructions from the Admiralty to leave for Mexico.

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.**June 16th.**

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. advise us of the following quotations received by cable to-day:—

Shells 89-0

Bertams 5-9

United Sordangs 89-0

London Asiatics 10-3

Easterns 1-0 prem.

Sungei Chohs 80-

Ledbury 60-

United Sumatras 7-3

Tronchos 87-0

London Ventures 2-3

Para Rubber 4-2

Market closed firm.

BOXING.**Corporal Champion Injures Wrist.**

We regret to learn that Corporal Champion of the K.O.Y.L.I. who was to meet Arundel of the R.G.A. has had the misfortune to put his wrist out while training, and will be unable to fulfil his engagement. Mr. Nicol however will be able to get a suitable substitute to take his place, the likelihood is one from the fleet.

Stanton and Captain are both getting into the pink of condition for their bout.

LAWN TENNIS.**Hongkong Tennis Championship.**

The Lawn Tennis Tournament in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club was brought to a successful conclusion Thursday evening when Capt. Brierly and Lieutenant Day met to decide who was to be the winner of the tournament, and consequently be in the position to claim the Championship of Hongkong.

As would be naturally expected there was a large attendance on the ground and the game was followed with great interest by those assembled. Though the heat was somewhat trying, and a consequently severe strain was imposed upon the players, the game was very brilliant. Throughout Day played excellently, and though in the first set Brierly took the lead he was unable to retain it and Day won by 8-6.

In the second set both players showed even form-winning alternate games and securing a love game each, but eventually Day managed the points which gave him the game and set, 7-5.

The third set was shorter and Day took the first for four games right away. Brierly won the fifth but the sting had gone out of his returns and though deuce was called in the sixth game it went to Day, who took the last game without a great deal of effort. He thus won by three sets to nil.

The championship has been held previously by:—1898 Lt. H. S. Mohrley, 1899 H. Pinckney, 1900 H. Pinckney, 1901 H. Pinckney, 1902 A. Humphrey, 1903 H. Hancock, 1904 H. Hancock, 1905 H. Pinckney, 1906 T. B. Nottie, 1907 H. Hancock, 1908 C. A. Carr, 1909 C. A. Carr, 1910 C. A. Carr.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.**(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 12.**

H. E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Tao-tai for the Promotion of Industries to send for the Committee of the Nine Charitable Institutions, those of the Seventy-two Guilds, and the President and Vice-President of the Canton-Hankow Railway to hold a meeting to consider the suggestions of the Board of Communications for the repayment of the capital to the shareholders, and to hold another public meeting to consider suggestions favourable to all parties.

The following telegram has been received from the Harbour Master, Canton:—"Comus Rock Beacon" destroyed mark boat on position, red flag in day time red light at night.

It is notified in the Gazette that under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Honourable Mr. Warren Delabor Barries to be Colonial Secretary, with effect from 7th June.

MARINE COURT.**To-Day.****Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.****Collision Near Blake Pier.**

A case was preferred by Messrs. H. Price & Co., Ltd., owners of the Martel, a steam launch, against Un Shin, master of the Kum Shan steam launch, owned by the Wing Kee Co.

The evidence showed that the Martel was made fast alongside a water boat near Blake Pier and that the Kum Shan, which was proceeding along the starboard side, collided with the Martel, doing damage to the extent of \$100. The collision took place on May 2nd.

The defence was that the Martel collided with the Kum Shan.

Commander Beckwith: I find owing to proper precautions not being taken the Kum Shan collided with the Martel.

The defendant questioned the decision.

Commander Beckwith: I don't want to argue with him. If the Martel was made fast alongside she could not collide with the Kum Shan.

To the interpreter: Tell him it's no use arguing, he will have to pay the damage.

THE RECENT RIOTS.**(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)****Canton, June 15.**

The Viceroy has received information from informants stationed in Annan that Wong Hing, the ring leader of the Canton outbreak, and Luk Ian Ching, the notorious brigandotie in Canton, have successfully escaped to Haikou by way of Hongkong. They have over 30 followers, all in foreign garb. One of them is alleged to have spoken openly that the Canton revolt had caused them an enormous sum of money and it was impossible to create another rising in the near future on account of the insufficiency of funds.

Paris surgeons recently removed a bullet from a soldier's heart and the patient has recovered and returned to duty.

Suspended Payment.

A rumour has reached us as we go to press that a well known firm has suspended payment.

Gymkhana Meeting.

The third meeting of the Gymkhana Club will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, July 8, weather permitting.

Plague in Canton.

The plague continues unabated in Canton and is claiming many lives daily. The French hospital in Canton, however, has been very successful in the treatment of these cases by means of a certain drug.

Geographical Observations.

We have received a copy of the Summary of Geographical Observations by Mr. O. Clementi from Messrs. Noronha & Co., containing a most interesting account of a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon.

The Canton Viceroy prohibited the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway from holding a meeting yesterday. As a result the people are refusing to use the Government notes and as a consequence the money changers in Hongkong and Canton are making a good harvest.

Many are called but few get up. Best men are moulded out of faults.

He that despiseth his neighbour sinneth: Death comes to us all. His cold and sapless hand. Wanes o'er the world, and beckons us away. Who shall resist the summons? Hope deferred maketh the heart sick: But when the desire cometh, it is a tree of life.

The English Mail of May 13, was delivered in London yesterday.

Lieut. J. Way, No. 87 Company, Hongkong, is transferred to the 91st (heavy) Battery.

Mr. F. W. Hadley, of the U. S. Consular Service, leaves San Francisco at the end of this month for China, where he will resume his duties.

Refreshments for the Troops.

In our "Letter Box" Thursday a correspondent makes the very sensible suggestion that the troops who are to take part in the Coronation festivities should be allowed a small amount to buy refreshments on their return to barracks. It is to be hoped the Coronation Committee will fall in with the suggestion.

Coronation Celebrations.

In connection with the Coronation celebrations the Comodore has given directions for H.M.S. "Handy" to proceed to Taipo on Wednesday, 21st June, and for H.M.S. "Taku" to proceed to Dumbell Island on the same date.

Removal of Post Office.

From and after 6 p.m. today the Hongkong General Post Office will be transferred from the present building to the new Post Office building at the corner of Dex Vouex Road and Connaught Road. The letter box will be found on the side of the building facing Pedder St. and opposite the Hotel Mansions.

Last Saturday at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gomperts, a garnishee issue was heard in the case of Chan Kwai Kee v. Chan Kit, the garnishees being the Hop Yik firm. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the judgment creditor and Mr. Hardinge for the garnishees. A non-suit was entered.

The advantages of the modern form of slipways for coasting steamers was demonstrated on Thursday morning at the Taikoo Dockyard when the s.s. *Daijin Maru*, 1,576 tons belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, was hauled up on the No. 1 Slip in 38 minutes from the time the vessel entered the slip heads until she came to rest above high water mark.

This slip is the largest in the East and has a hauling wire of steel 14-1/2 inches circumference which is the largest wire ever manufactured, and the steadiness with which it lifts the vessel up the incline is such that a person on board is scarcely aware that the vessel has lost her native element.

Printed and Published by

Richard Living Hope, for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, at No. 47, Des Vouex

Die Schule von Tetendorf

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 858.

晚一十月五年三統宜

SATURDAY, JUNE

1911.]

大釋迦

號七十月六英港香

**\$86 per Annum.
Single Copy 10 Cents.**

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.	REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	CHINESE TELEGRAMS.	CHINESE TELEGRAMS.	LATE TELEGRAMS.	BOXING.
HOME RACING. WOKINGHAM STAKES. [THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] London, June 16th, 5.15 p.m. The result of the Wokingham Stakes was:— 1, Meloager. 2, Galloot. 3, Newcastle.	SHIPPING STRIKE. ADVANCES CONCEDED. [SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 16, 2.10 p.m. Though only a few ships in London are crewless, there were some in the provincial ports where the majority of the strikers (?) had no difficulty in preventing the manning of those ships, except the White Star, Canadian Pacific and Lamport Hall Lines, which have conceded an advance of ten shillings a month all round.	THE CHINESE MISSION. ARRIVE AT DOVER. [SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 17, 7.10 a.m. The Chinese Mission have arrived in England. They were met at Dover by representatives from the Foreign Office.	A NEW BANK. CHINO-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE. ["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.] Peking, June 16. A new bank, to be called the Chino-American Bank, is to be established, with branches in Peking and Shanghai, with a capital of \$10,000,000.	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. FOREIGN TENDERS INVITED. ("SHAT PO" SERVICE.) Peking, June 16. Chen Hoi Siu and H.E. Tuan Fang have held a conference about inviting foreign tenders for the construction of railways in China.	Bad Silk Year. Japanese Consulate, Canton.—On account of the long-continuing rain, many of the silk-worms have perished, and the cocoons of the survivors are of bad quality. The Shuntien district has suffered particularly. — "Tokyo - Japan Mail."	Kenny v. Carlson. Carlson who was to have left for Hongkong before he did, was unable to do so on account of the Ruby leaving Iloilo on the 10th before his wrestling match. However he caught the s.s. Penang which got to Manila on the 16th and he has caught the s.s. Young sang, for Hongkong. He will arrive on the evening of the 20th or the morning of the 20th.
HARDWICKE STAKES. The following was the result:— 1, Swynford. 2, The Story. 3, Mustapha.	HARDWICKE STAKES. The following was the result:— 1, Swynford. 2, The Story. 3, Mustapha.	LONDON SHIOPWNERS REFUSE CONCESSIONS. [THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] London, June 16, 5.15 p.m. The principal London ship-owners will grant no concessions to the strikers.	CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN. FLOATED IN EUROPE. [SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 17, 7.10 a.m. Ex-President Diaz of Mexico has arrived at Vigo (where it is expected that he will embark for Europe).	EN ROUTE TO EUROPE. FESTIVITIES IN CANTON. At the Coronation. (THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT) Canton, June 16. The British community in Canton are not going to be behind hand in fittingly observing the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation. The decorations on the Shamoon promise to be on a very fine scale. All the foreign firms will take part and the display should be well worth seeing.	NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. FOR EASTERN PROVINCES. ("SHAT PO" SERVICE.) Peking, June 16. His Excellency Chang Hin is to be managing director.	Diplomatic Movements. Peking, June 5th. The United States Minister to China will shortly return home. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, and the Russian Minister are now making preparations to quit Peking to spend the summer on the sea coast. The French Minister has already returned home. The representatives of capitalists of the four Powers have returned to their respective countries. — "Nichi Nichi."
SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT OSHIMA. NUMBER OF FATALITIES. ["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.] Tokio, June 17. In the middle of the night a severe earthquake was experienced at Oshima, situated in the Ioochoo Islands. So severe was it that crevices appeared in the ground. The number of casualties, reported up to the present, are said to total fourteen.	POLICE COURT. To-day. Robbing the Dead. A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood for stealing \$24 from the body of a victim of the recent collision at Yaumati. The man was caught in the act by an Indian watchman. Defendant was remanded in police custody to enable him to produce witnesses to prove that the parcel was lying alongside the body. He added that the Indian wanted the parcel himself, and as he could not obtain it had brought up the charge against him.	THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. EXTENDING. [SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 17, 7.10 a.m. Telegrams received from seaports in Great Britain and on the Continent state that the strike of seamen is growing. In some cases, steamers have only been able to secure crews by granting an advance of wages.	COLONIAL REVENUE. The Treasury financial statement for the month of March, 1911, is as follows:—Revenue and Expenditure. Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 28th February, 1911, \$1,550,834.37 Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1911, 510,135.40 Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1911, 2,060,969.83 Balance, 81,784,857.38	WHY? ["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.] Peking, June 16. The Board of Foreign Affairs has asked the Japanese Minister in Peking to explain the reason for the prolonged stay of a Japanese cruiser at Hankow.	ANOTHER LOAN. DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS. ["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.] Peking, June 16. It is proposed that a foreign loan should be raised for the development of the Kiangsu-Chkiang railway.	Honourable Solution. London, June 5th. The "Observer" has changed hands. Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor-in-chief, still retains his post, and the paper continues to play a conspicuous part in the London journalistic world. Sunday's issue of the paper contains an article dealing with the Lords' Veto Bill, in which it is pointed out that the Unionists will not yield unconditionally to the contention of the Liberals, nor is it likely that the Government will create numerous peers. The paper thinks some clever method will ultimately be devised to solve the question, with due honour to both parties. — "Nichi Nichi."
Kidnapped. On the 5th inst. a boy was kidnapped from Taikotsui. On the 15th while Sergt. Kerr was doing mounted patrol duty in the new territory, he saw three men and a boy, and suspecting that something was wrong, he took them to the station. Inquiries elicited the fact that the boy had been kidnapped from Suidor Street. The three men were remanded.	THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. EXTENDING. [SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 17, 7.10 a.m. Telegrams received from seaports in Great Britain and on the Continent state that the strike of seamen is growing. In some cases, steamers have only been able to secure crews by granting an advance of wages.	THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. EXTENDING. [SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, June 17, 7.10 a.m. Telegrams received from seaports in Great Britain and on the Continent state that the strike of seamen is growing. In some cases, steamers have only been able to secure crews by granting an advance of wages.	CHINESE TELEGRAMS. PRESIDENT RESIGNS. ["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.] Peking, June 16. The President of the Board of Finance has determined to tender his resignation on account of the continued friction with the new Cabinet, the Army Advisory Council and the Lord of the Admiralty.	BOARD OF FINANCE. PRESIDENT RESIGNS. ["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.] Peking, June 16. The President of the Board of Finance has determined to tender his resignation on account of the continued friction with the new Cabinet, the Army Advisory Council and the Lord of the Admiralty.	RUN ON CANTON BANKS. SHORTAGE OF MONEY. ["SHAT PO" SERVICE.] Peking, June 16. J.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has telegraphed to Peking stating that owing to the run made on the Taiching bank and the Communication bank, Canton is very hard pressed for money.	Turkey's Troubles. London, June 5. A Cottingo (Montenegro) telegram states that the Mardite tribe, which is one of the most powerful Albanian tribes and is able to put 10,000 troops in the field, has broken out in revolt. They have declared the independence of Albania and established a provisional Government in Alozi (?). They have attacked the Turkish troops. The tribe occupies one of the remotest districts in the heart of the mountains where there are scarce any roads. — "Osaka Asahi."
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Banks.**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$18,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....	\$15,000,000 at 2%
" "	15,320,000
" "	\$1,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. PLATOIS.....	\$18,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
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G. H. MacLennan, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
K. H. Armstrong, Esq.
A. Balloo, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. Freeland, Esq.
C. S. Gubbins, Esq.CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASARI. NEWchwang.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTWING.
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUDEN.
BOMBAY. TIELING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.

" 6 ".....3½ "

" 1 ".....2½ "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK—
I. G. CORPORATION.CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
36 Bishopsgate.LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,

Manager.

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [18]**Banks.****DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**CAPITAL, FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,600,000.
I HAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hanover,
Koben, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tsimshau, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Mosses, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHMIDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [22]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Act, England.
Insurance in Force... \$37,856,885.00
Assets.....8,415,260.00
Income for Year... 8,500,569.00
Insurance Fund.....8,216,818.00EFFERTS H. KNOX, Esq.,
District Manager, Canton, Macao
and the Philippines.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
Hongkong.ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG.Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.

C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

OR ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.

There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or

repairs, come and see us at our new

location in York Buildings, between

Kelly & Walsh and Moutio's.

LARK & CO.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.

Doctors prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
14, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER
(Qualified).No. 1, Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

20th April, 1911. [1005]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 28th Mar., 1911. [920]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.
Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery.
Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield

Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [921]

BAKERS

CONFECTIERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [922]

Intimations.

The 35 years of experience in the construction of writing machines which are behind the Remington Typewriter mean, everything to the purchaser. He knows that he is getting a reliable machine when he buys a REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON,
General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.
1030.]For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date
MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do, and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Moutio's.

LARK & CO.

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Doctors prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,
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THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER,

ENGLAND.

TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

[921]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [922]

[437]

Intimations.

THE

AMERICAN NEWS.**The Bristow Amendment.**

Washington, June 13.—The Senate yesterday passed the Bristow amendment to the bill providing for the federal control of corporations. This measure was passed by the close vote of 45 to 44.

The bill for the federal control of corporations is one that was introduced into Congress on the recommendation of President Taft. Its main feature is that of federal incorporation of concerns engaged in interstate commerce. The text of the Bristow amendment to the bill has not yet been received.

The Insular Ice Plan.

Washington, June 12.—Your correspondent was granted an interview Saturday with the President concerning the mooted sale of the insular ice plant. President Taft called attention to the fact that the legal department of the Bureau of Insular Affairs had held that an act of the Philippine legislature was necessary before the sale of the plant could be consummated. The President said that the matter so far as the Washington government was concerned was entirely in the hands of the War Department and of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in particular.

He further said that as far as he himself was concerned he would not interfere in the negotiations either one way or the other. If the Philippine Legislature were willing to sell the plant he had no objections to offer.

Carlson Easly Puts Before Down.

Iloilo, June 11.—Before the largest crowd that ever turned out to witness a wrestling match in Iloilo, Emil Carlson of Manila defeated Belrose of the 9th Infantry in two straight falls last night. Carlson secured the first fall in 12 minutes and the second fall in 12 minutes and 12 seconds. Belrose did not appear to have been in the best of condition when he entered the ring and right from the start it was evident that the Minotaur had him at his mercy. Carlson was in perfect condition and had little trouble in downing the infantryman. The bout was refereed by H. E. Hertel, First Sergeant Findlayson of the 9th Infantry seconded Belrose. A. T. Hill of Iloilo was in Carlson's corner.

Carlson suffered no ill effects from the bout and will be in the pink of condition when he meets Roy Kenny in their fight scheduled for Hongkong on coronation day, June 22. Carlson could not catch the Rubi on which he intended to go to Hongkong, and will remain here until Tuesday when he will leave for Manila in the hope of catching the Friday boat for Hongkong.

In the preliminary bouts last night, Nichols got the decision over Robinson, the Bilger-Howell match resulting in a draw.

Belrose, who was never defeated before, was backed heavily by the soldiers stationed at Camp Jossman and by the local sporting fraternity.

San Carlos Sugar Central.

Iloilo, June 16.—Cable information has just been received here by Messrs. Boardman and Lambert, the representatives of the Honolulu capitalists who are putting up the money for the San Carlos Sugar Central that instead of a 600 ton daily capacity mill orders have been placed with the Honolulu Iron Works for a 1,000 ton mill, with twelve rollers. There are but four other mills of this capacity in the world.

The Honolulu Iron Works has agreed to give this order preference over all other business, as it is the desire of the men behind the scheme to install the big mill within as short a time as possible, and it is expected that actual work will begin within a few weeks.

The material increase in the size of the mill and the additional expense for more machinery has been made necessary by reason of the fact that a great many more haciendas have made haste to contract for grinding their cane at the central than was expected. It seems that the idea has taken great hold upon the sugar growers of Negros and the central people will have no difficulty in securing all the contracts they will care to handle.

Considerable railway track will thus necessarily be laid. The gauge will be thirty-six inches, and will touch the most extensive haciendas in that section of

BOXING.**Kenny v. Carlson.**

The great match, the fight for the heavyweight championship of the Orient, approaches, and with its approach interest becomes keener. One has only to visit the V.R.C. any night in the week to see the interest which is taken in the fight, for here a large number of people assemble to watch Kenny prepare for his match with Carlson. He has sparred with Sailor Enshaw, Y. Sunner, Iron Bux and has put on the gloves with a heavyweight boxer from H.M.S. Turner.

Some people seem to think Kenny is quite fit now, and that

a rest for a few days before the match will be advantageous. An old boxer gave us this as his experience and said it was beneficial to him. Kenny, however, will leave nothing to chance, and he has expressed a determination to train to the last minute.

Without doubt he has reduced his weight, and he turned the scale at 158 pounds against Carlson's 182 pounds. We have been favoured with the measurements of both Kenny and Carlson. Kenny's are:—Height six feet; weight 158 lbs.; reach 76 inches; chest 40 inches; neck 16 inches; forearm 12 inches; biceps 11 inches; waist 31 inches; thigh 20 inches; calf 14 inches; wrist seven inches.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.**The Buried Treasure.**

Once upon a time, a peasant was ploughing his field, when he uncovered a great earthen jar. It was carefully sealed and so very heavy, that he felt sure that it must contain something precious. He opened it with trembling hands, and found it filled to the very brim with coins of shining gold.

He went home at once to tell his wife, Anna, of his good fortune, that she might rejoice with him.

Now his wife was a very talkative woman, who had never been known to keep a secret. When he charged her to tell no one about the treasure, she laughed at the very idea of such a thing.

"What is the use of your finding gold?" said she, "if I cannot tell the neighbors about it?"

"It would not be safe to have it known that there was so much money in our hut," said Ivan. "Someone might break in and steal it. Wait until I have bought a shop and gone into business. Then you may tell as many people as you choose."

Anna, however, was unwilling to wait. She wanted to tell the whole village that very day. But as it was nearly supper time, she decided to wait until morning, knowing that she could not tell everyone that evening, and fearing that others might spread the news.

Seeing that he could do nothing to stop her tongue, Ivan tried to think of a plan to prevent her talking any harm.

He had found a hare in his trap in the woods, and he went to the river and caught a pike. Then he set a line in the river, and hooked the hare to it, as if it had been caught there.

He then climbed the highest tree in the woods, and fastened a bird trap near the top. He put the pike into the trap as if it had been a bird, and left it hanging in the tree top.

Next he hurried to the village and bought a great string of pretzels, the largest he could find.

It was quite dark when he reached home, so he had no trouble in hiding the pretzels before his wife knew that he had returned.

Sir George Nares entered the Navy in 1845, and in 1852 was appointed to join the "Resolute" on her fruitless voyage in search of Sir John Franklin. Sir Edward Belcher being in command of the expedition. In 1872 Sir George —then a Captain—was appointed to command the Challenger, on her famous scientific cruise, but in 1875 he was recalled and given the command of a new expedition to the Arctic. With this expedition, which consisted of the

AN ARCTIC VETERAN.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Strong Nares, who commanded one Arctic

expedition and took an active part in it, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday.

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to the Arctic. With this expedi-

tion, which consisted of the

Alert and Discovery

were associated many well known

naval officers, among whom were

the following:

Admiral Sir W. H. May, now

Commander-in-Chief at Daven-

port; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham

(retired); Admiral Sir L. A. Beau-

mont; Admiral Sir H. F. Stephen-

son (retired); Gentleman Usher of

the Black Rod; Admiral Polham-

Aldrich (retired); Vice-Admiral

Sir G. Le Clerc Egerton (Second

Sea Lord); and Admiral A. A. C.

Parr (retired).

When this expedition returned

Sir George Nares was despatched

to complete the survey of the

Strait of Magellan. For his var-

ious services to navigation and

exploration, he was awarded the

K. C. B., and received the Found-

er's Medal of the Royal Geogra-

phical Society, and the Gold

Medal of the French Geographi-

cal Society. He retired from the

Navy on April 24, 1886—just a

quarter of a century ago.

They went to the tree where

Ivan had set his bird-trap. In

it hung a lusty pike, its silvery

scales glinting in the sunlight.

Anna could hardly believe her

eyes as her husband climbed the

tree to get the pike.

"What will the neighbours say?" she kept saying to herself.

"What would the neighbours say

when I tell them!"

Hardly had they finished break-

fast when Ivan went to town to

look for a shop that he could buy.

No sooner was he out of sight than his wife, not even waiting to wash the dishes, hurried to

the nearest neighbour's.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or
\$2 for one week.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor available for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418, Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [1128]

HOUSE TO LET in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. [1194]

Breathtakingly she told the strange story of the great jar full of gold that her husband had found; of the shower of pretzels that had covered their yard, of the hare caught on a fish-hook in the river, and the pike at the top of a tree in the woods.

At first the neighbour listened with eager attention but long before the story was ended she was laughing heartily.

"Surely we do not expect me to believe such nonsense as that!" she exclaimed. "Does your head feel all right this morning?"

Anna was quite indignant at having her word doubted, and declared up and down that she spoke the truth. But her neighbour kept on laughing at her until she angrily left the house.

She fared no better at the next place she visited, nor at any of the others. People who might have believed about the treasure alone laughed scornfully at her other stories, in spite of her indignation.

Not until her husband had bought a fine shop and was well set up in business did they realize that she had told the truth.

By that time Anna had learned the lesson that Ivan wished to teach her: to keep their affairs to themselves—and when they went to live in town, no one ever heard of her telling their secrets.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS &
PERFUMERS

By Appointment to His Excellency
the Governor.

**LANOLIN & EXTRACT OF
LETTUCE SOAP.**

**CLEANSING,
EMOLlient,**

SOOTHING.

We beg to notify our Customers and the Public generally that we have secured the sole agency for this unique Soap manufactured by the Celebrated VINOLA COMPANY.

The soothing qualities of LETTUCE and the emollient qualities of LANOLIN are well known and highly appreciated. These ingredients combined with the purest materials that can be used by the Soap manufacturer, produce a TOLL ET SOAP which we can confidently recommend as unequalled for softening and whitening the skin, as well as for preserving the freshness and beauty of the complexion.

Price 90 Cents for Box of 3
Tablets.

**THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY**
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1910. [28]

DEATH.

HARRISON MACCORMICK.—On the 7th May at Caracas, Venezuela, Karl Harber MacCormick aged 28. He is survived by his widow, Berta Harber MacCormick of 8 Morrison Hill Gap.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. D.C., 6th edition
Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

Hongkong, SATUR., JUNE 17, 1911.

CHAMPAGNE.

Any one who took the slightest interest in the champagne riots in France cannot but be surprised at the telegram, published in our yesterday's issue, which shows that after prolonged discussions the French cabinet have been absolutely unable to evolve a scheme which will satisfy the rioting winegrowers. The cause of complaint arose on the question as to when champagne is not champagne. The wine growers of the Department of the Marne consider and history seems to be with them, that they have a prescriptive right to regard the product of grapes grown in their country as champagne, to the exclusion of any other district. However of late years the neighbouring department of Aube has also arrogated to itself the right to name its products "champagne" and slight bickerings ensued, necessitating the intervention of the Parisian authorities. Nevertheless the two

competitors could have rubbed along without actual collision had not the wine growers of Aube added insult to injury. Not content with dubbing the juice of the home grown grape "Champagne" the makers, in Aube, started work on a large scale, so large that they exhausted the means of home production, and it is alleged, committed the grievous sin of importing grapes from all parts of France, and even from Algeria.

This proved the last straw and the men of Marne commenced to agitate. The government in a most vacillating manner attempted to deal with the situation and proposed to legislate, first in one direction and then in another. The original intention was to delimit the area within which champagne could be produced so as to recognise wine produced outside Marne as "Champagne." Trouble followed. Twelve thousand fiery tempered peasants, with hearts burning at the insult of including, to them, rank outsiders, attacked Ay and Epomay trampling down vineyards, burning storerooms, gutting cellars and emptying millions of pints of the sparkling fluid into the streets which literally flowed with wine.

The trouble was quieted by the troops but yesterday's telegram seems to show that a weak government has got no further towards a solution of the difficulty and have had to leave the matter in the hands of local tribunal who will endeavour to delimit an area satisfactory to all parties. Meanwhile the question, when champagne is not champagne, remains unsolved though it will probably be decided on the axiom that a man is not a horse because he was born in a stable.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

In China.

It is interesting to note that the Chinese, apparently on their own initiative, have started a movement to suppress the cigarette habit which of late years has taken such a strong hold on the people. As a rule such important reform movements are started by the missionaries or by philanthropic foreigners who endow the crusade with a large sum of money and then leave it to work out its own salvation.

Among the missionaries there has always been opposition to cigarette smoking, but it has not as yet taken on the form of a national association, nor is there any permanent organization supporting it. It is 150,000,000 would be a low estimate of the amount of Money

spent by the Chinese for cigarettes, which sum is a very heavy drain on an impoverished country. Unlike opium, cigarette smoking seems to attack all people, the very rich keeping constantly within a box of scented cigarettes from Egypt or Turkey, and the poor ricksha coolie spending the results of a day's toil for a few cheap cigarettes the contents of which are unknown to all save the manufacturers.

As the Chinese have shown that they are able to rid their country of the opium curse, so also will they be able to drive out a habit which, while not so harmful to the individual, will become an infinitely greater drain on the finances of China. — "Weekly Record."

CORONATION SERVICE.

At the Official Service in connection with the Coronation of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, at the Cathedral, on Thursday, June 22nd, 11 a.m., the public are asked to enter by the west end door, where a steward will show the seats allotted. It is requested that worshippers be in their seats not later than 10.40 a.m., after which time all vacant seats will be filled. There will be an organ recital from 10.15 to 11 a.m.

DAY BY DAY.

"Every man's life is a fairytale written by God's fingers."

Mr. Michael Breon, Hongkong Cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese on 29th May, 1911.

A Chinese money-changer's shop in Connaught Road Central was entered on Friday night and \$125 worth of loose coin stolen.

Appointments.
Dr. Harold MacFarlane and Dr. Charles Montague Henley have been appointed medical officers for the purposes of the Coroner's Ordinance and also under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance.

An Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Mr. E. S. Kendall, of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., to Miss Hart, of London, who is to come out to the East in the autumn, when the marriage will take place.

A Shipping Improvement.

The Silk shipped per "Blue Funnel" "Titan" for New York was delivered at its destination on 14th inst. 11 p.m., being 28 days and 5 hours in transit from Hongkong. This is an improvement by some three hours on the time taken by the last shipment by the "Teucer."

Street Lecturer Drowned.

Young Man Po, a lecturer employed by the Public Dispensaries to deliver lectures to the people against dumping bodies in the streets, was amongst those drowned in the hands of local tribunal who will endeavour to delimit an area satisfactory to all parties.

Larceny.
A larceny of \$900 in cash and jewellery is reported from 105, Queen's Road West. A Chinese has been allowing the run of his house to a cousin and his friends. The cousin has left, and it is suspected he has absconded with the missing money and jewellery.

Hoihow Quarantine.

It is notified that the north and south entrances to the Harbour of Refuge at Mongkoktsui will be marked from 17th June by red and white discs by day displayed on the groups of piles marking such entrances and by night white and red lights will be shown. All launches and other craft are warned against entering the enclosed refuge by any other entrance owing to danger to safe navigation from stone being deposited. All launches when entering between these marks are to go at slow speed and keep their own starboard side.

Life-Saving Methods.

It has been brought to our notice as a peculiar fact that one of the Chinese who was rescued from the water unconscious on the occasion of the recent launch collision in the harbour, and was successfully brought to by means of artificial respiration, died a few minutes later. It appears that the men engaged in life-saving had their hands so full at the time that as soon as this man showed signs of returned animation they passed on to others needing their help. Of course, it is a well known thing that in life-saving by artificial aid in drowning cases, the respiratory operations require often to be a long time continued, even after signs of returning vitality make themselves apparent; if the victim is to be completely restored.

Health Restrictions.

The sanitary restrictions at present in force in Hongkong consist of quarantine against Bangkok and Pakhoi. Hongkong passengers are subject to quarantine in the Netherlands India.

Coronation Arches.

The triumphal arches along Queen's Road Central are rapidly taking shape. The arch nearly opposite the Fire Brigade Station is already completed and it looks very brave in its Chinese adornment.

Amount of Money

spent by the Chinese for cigarettes, which sum is a very heavy drain on an impoverished country. Unlike opium, cigarette smoking seems to attack all people, the very rich keeping constantly within a box of scented cigarettes from Egypt or Turkey, and the poor ricksha coolie spending the results of a day's toil for a few cheap cigarettes the contents of which are unknown to all save the manufacturers.

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The Kowloon Morgue

At Yaumati yesterday there were lying in the public mortuary 17 dead bodies, including many of the victims of the harbour ferry-launch collision two days ago. It is a matter of notoriety, and most regrettable it is, that this mortuary is innocent of a water spray such as is to be found in the morgue of any civilised town. These bodies, lying putrefying in this burning weather, awaiting identification, are, if you please, splashed over with water every morning so that the friends or acquaintances shall identify the remains. The state of things may well be imagined. Why cannot the Water Authority be asked to put-in sprays that will play perpetually, if necessary, on the morgue slabs?

The Board has accordingly referred to the Canton Viceroy to instruct his junior officials through the province accordingly.

The Harbour Collision.

It is supposed by the Police in Yaumati, from investigations made, that there were 47 people drowned in the recent collision between ferry-launches in Yaumati Bay. One of the dead bodies recovered was that of a man who had \$700 in his pouch.

Manila Quarantine.

Owing to the influx into the Philippine Islands of persons from Amoy and other plague infected communities in the vicinity of Hongkong, it has been found necessary to impose certain restrictions upon vessels proceeding from the port of Hongkong to the Philippine Islands.

Typhoon Warning.

At the American Consulate General in Hongkong the telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m.

Manila, June 17, 9.25 a.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon S.E. of Negrosome inclining northward.

A Famous Brand of Milk.

Last night at the King's Electric moving picture-show at Yaumati a special film of the Bernese Alps was shown on the screen by special request. The picture shows the whole process through which the famous "Bear" brand of milk passes from leaving the cow and shipment to the Far East. Messrs. Blackhead & Co. are the local agents for this brand of milk.

Harbour Warning.

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CHINESE IN MEXICO.

Exclusion Act Enforced.

Canton, June 16.
The Mexican Minister at Peking has communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs regarding the enforcement by his Government of the Exclusion Act against aliens. The Minister asked the Board to inform the Chinese authorities in the various provinces that in future, whenever a Chinese wishes to apply for a passport to Mexico, the local authorities will be required to find out if the applicant is a man of good character before the issue of same to him. The object is to prevent undesirable from landing in Mexico.

The Board has accordingly referred to the Canton Viceroy to instruct his junior officials through the province accordingly.

INTERMENT OF SIR H. MODY.

General Manifestations of Sympathy.

The interment of the remains of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody took place yesterday afternoon, at the Parsee Cemetery, amid general manifestations of regret and esteem. Beside the large concourse of mourners, representative of the different sections of the community, there was a great crowd of the general public who took a reverent interest in the proceedings. The funeral procession was led by the bearers, covered with a profusion of floral tributes, while immediately behind came the carriage bearing the coffin covered with white. The pall bearers who marched at the side were:—Messrs. B. K. Mehta, D. C. Nuzir, H. N. Umrigar, N. J. Vasa Vasna, H. N. Battliwala, B. P. Dewala, C. B. Mowravala, and J. J. Vasna. The chief mourners were Mr. N. H. N. Mody and Mr. J. H. N. Mody (sons).

His Excellency the Governor joined the procession at the monument as it proceeded to the cemetery after the service at the Parsee Club in Elgin Street. With him came the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes, while immediately following were the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, the Hon. Mr. G. Montague Ede, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Captain Mitchell Taylor, Captain Simson and Mr. H. W. Looker.

The Parsee community came next while the stream of mourners was conduced by a huge concourse of mourners among whom were the Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Pozoni, Father Augustini, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. H. W. Looker, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Sir Henry Berkeley, Dr. J. W. Noble, Captain W. E. Clarke, Mr. R. Festonji, Mr. E. A. Williams, Mr. Soares, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Tooker, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. Saunders, Rev. C. Bone, Rev. T. Soles, Rev. Thomson, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Capt. Lauder, Mr. A. H. Sethi, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. E. J. Hughes, Mr. Silas, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. A. Tomes, Mr. Gordon Mackie, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. S. Sasoon, Mr. E. Shollim, Mr. C. C. Moxon, Mr. F. Halton, Mr. D. W. Graddock, Mr. G. Iresland, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mr. A. Bryan, Mr. Coroem, Mr. A. V. Apear, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. A. Sholton Hooper, Mr. H. Pinckney, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. Leirin, Mr. Liebert, Mr. Kremer, Members of the Lusitano Club, Lusitano Recreation Club and Club de Recreio, Mr. J. H. Mead, Mr. T. Cheas, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. G. H. Mediurst, Mr. B. Hale, Mr. James Craik, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Lieut. W. Beckwith, R.N., Mr. B. Leyton, Mr. A. O. Holbrough, Mr. J. W. Bolles, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. R. C. Edwards, Mr. C. Konig, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. E. D. Kotewall, Mr. H. K. Erani, Mr. D. K. Sethna, Mr. M. J. Patel, Mr. A. B. Avashia, Mr. H. Ruttonjee, Mr. Chisoy, Mr. Dastoor, Mr. Bejonjee, Mr. P. N. Cooper, Mr. B. K. Mody, Mr. J. N. Metha, and others. Sir Francis Piggott was unable to attend the funeral.

On arrival the short but impressive service was conducted by the Parsee priest assisted by Mr. Dastoor.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and included the following: From His Excellency the Governor and Staff, Sir Francis Piggott, A. M. L. Soares, M. Kobayashi, Netherlands India Commercial Bank, D. W. Tao, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, J. H. Van Delden, M. C. Waldring, S. J. David, T. W. L. Naninga, R. Pastonji, E. H. de Graca Ozoria, the Kowloon Cricket Club, F. T. V. Ribeiro, David Sasoon and Co., F. M. P. de Graca, H. Percy Smith, H. A. Siebs, F. Eborius, S. A. Sethi, H. Seth, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Owen, Linstead and Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Sir C. P. Chater,

COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, June 10th.
The improvement in business reported last week has been maintained, the market generally being freer than for some considerable time past.

Rubber.—The quotation for Pino Hard Para in London is 4-2, and Reuters gives a large sale of Plantation at prices round about 5-2. The London share market is very quiet with practically no business passing.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shunghai Banks are quoted \$885 nominal, and National Banks (in liquidation) \$80, with no business to report.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering in small lots at \$810 and Cantons have risen to \$180 after transactions. North Chinas continue in request at Tls. 156, at which rate shares have changed hands.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are in strong demand at \$327 1-2 with possible sellers at \$330 and China Fires are quoted at \$119.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are somewhat neglected at \$30 1-2 and Indos are on offer at the reduced rate of \$65. China and Manila have been the medium of business at the advanced rate of \$11 and more could be obtained at the rate. Ships continue on offer at 90/- from London. Old Star Ferries at \$25 and now at \$15 1-2 continue quiet.

Refineries.—China Sugars have again receded but are now wanted at \$79. Luzzons have suddenly come into favour and a smart advance has to be recorded of \$7 from last week, a fair business having been done at \$25. The market closes slightly easier.

Mining.—Raubs at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings at Tls. 12 are unchanged from last week. Tronoh Mines have continued their advance and after sales at 83/- are in further demand at 86/- Langkats in Shanghai continue depressed, the quotation being Tls. 92.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are in demand at \$48 and Hongkong Docks have been dealt in at \$51, closing with further buyers. Shanghai Docks at Tls. 62 remain unaltered and Hongkong Wharves have receded to Tls. 85 1-2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in request at \$93 1-2 and Kowloon Lands at \$25. West Points have buyers at \$47. Hongkong Hotels (Old) shares have been booked at \$118 and \$120 and the (New) at \$75.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are enquired for at \$4 without inducing sellers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements, after business at \$3.15, are now on offer at the advanced rate of \$3.20. Humphrey's Estates have strengthened to \$6 1-2, and Dairy Farms at \$21 have been the medium of a fair business. China Providents are stronger at \$7 and Hongkong Ropes are enquired for at \$17. Hongkong Ices are offering at \$180. Watsons have buyers at \$5. Electrics at \$21 1-2 are unaltered from last week. China Borneos are stronger, shares being in request at \$9.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1-9-11-16 on demand and the T.T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 7-8.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 15.
Now that Canton has recovered from the effects of the recent outbreak, H.L. the Canton Viceroy is not slow to grasp this opportunity to relieve himself of a responsibility so heavily placed upon his shoulders for several months.

It is reported from official circles that His Excellency has tendered his resignation from the Viceroyship by wire, but his resignation was not accepted.

His Excellency will again send in his resignation in several months' time, as His Excellency is firm in his desire to relinquish his post.

COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. Geo Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

The postponed extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., was held to-day at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. P. Foster presiding. Others present were Messrs. A. Rodger, G. K. Haxton, director; J. Rodger, G. McCorquodale, J. D. Kennard, L. Hyndman, Lo Shung Shui and Mr. G. P. Andrew, general manager.

The Chairman said—As foreseen in the last report issued by your directors we now come before you with two resolutions having for their object the voluntary winding up of the company.

In spite of the note of optimism sounded in one or two quarters we have not found that any of the improvement in the affairs of the colony has percolated to our business of engineers. We have had work on hand during the past five and a half months but I regret to inform you that it has not been enough to pay our working expenses, and our debit balance has increased at the rate of over \$1,000 a month. In the interests of the shareholders your Directors are convinced that the best course for us to pursue is to stop work and place the concern in the hands of liquidators in the hope that after we have paid off our mortgage and debit balance at current account, there may be something left to the shareholders.

I have a balance sheet here which is open to your inspection.

If it is your wish I will pass it round for your inspection before putting the first resolution and any questions you wish to ask thereon I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

The Chairman proposed, the first resolution that Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. A. Rodger seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman proposed that the partners in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, of Hongkong, be appointed liquidators with power for any one of them to exercise any of the powers of such liquidators.

Mr. G. P. Haxton seconded; carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

A confirmatory meeting will be held a fortnight hence.

THE CUT FLOWER LIMITED.

Every night during the winter months a special train of ten cars, popularly called the "Rapido des Fleurs," the Cut Flower Limited Express, leaves Toulon for Paris over the line of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, carrying cut flowers in baskets and earboard boxes from all stations on the line from Nièce to Toulon to the Paris markets.

Certain cars are switched off to Frankfort, Berlin and Munich, via Delle and Pott-Croix, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports; others continue to Brussels and other to Calais, where their perishable freight is transferred to steamers crossing the English Channel and rushed to the markets of London and Manchester.

Certain shipments reach points as far away as St. Petersburg and Vienna, and the facilities thus offered the flower growers of southern France are unique in the transportation world. A special train crew sorts these tons of thousands of parcels on route, the eight or ten sorters handling the baskets of cut flowers as expeditiously and carefully as the mails are handled.

To-day the violets of Hyères, like the roses and carnations of Antilles and the narcissus and Roman lycinths of Ollioules, Le Pradet and Carquieranne, are found in the shops of the Paris boulevards and on the street stalls of the capital scarce eighteen hours after they were growing in the open air on the Mediterranean shores.

The success of the cut flower industry of southern France has been made largely by the favourable combination of climate and facilities for expeditions and economic distribution of the product. The result is that a yearly total of a million parcel post packages of cut flowers, to the value of 40,000,000 francs (\$7,720,000) are sent out each year.

MARINE COURT.

TO-DAY.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith.

Chief Officer Struggles for Knife.

A case was heard this morning in which a Filipino, a ship's cook, was called upon to answer a charge of refusing to follow his occupation.

His name is Sixto Encartio, and according to the evidence given by the chief officer, Charles G. Lathigius, it appears that on several occasions the crew had complained that defendant was personally dirty, and dirty in regard to the preparation of food.

A complaint reached his ears and he spoke to Encartio about his unclean condition.

Encartio said he would not work, and as he spoke he drew from his belt a knife and used it in a suspicious manner.

A struggle ensued, and the chief officer took the knife from him.

This evidence was corroborated by the boatswain.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and said the chief officer struck him. The crew also had hit and kicked him, alleging he was dirty.

Recalled, the chief officer admitted hitting defendant during the struggle for the knife.

Defendant was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

The Commander to Chief Officer: You must guarantee expenses of imprisonment and provide for him being sent to Manila. Otherwise I can only confine him for one day and he must be on his ship to-morrow.

A GERMAN INSTITUTION.

Forty Five Years' Work.

Empress Augusta-Fund.

On the 11th of November forty-five years ago an institution was formed in Germany, under the Red Cross, the object of which was to provide sisters and nurses for the battle-field in case of war.

The Association was founded by the German Empress, wife of William the Great, and during its existence of nearly half a century has accomplished good work.

At the present time there are 1,500 sisters belonging to the cause, and under its wing, 54 hospitals have been erected containing 2,700. Two hospitals for the treatment of diseases of the throat have also been built, and the association possesses in addition 89 club houses (branches), 64 public kitchens, 70 domestic schools, 59 cooking schools, 140 buildings in which kindergartens are taught and 490 institutions for children. There have been fixed up 1,050 emergency boxes. Excluding sisters, the Association finds employment for 2,400 nurses.

Funds for such an institution are always needed, and German subjects in Hongkong are asked to subscribe. The German Asiatic Bank have consented to receive donations.

BOYCOTTING THE KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT.

There is little doubt that the Chinese people are determined to institute a boycott against the bank-notes issued by the Kwangtung Government as a sign of protest against the action of the Government in nationalising the railways. Ample evidence of this fact is furnished by the attitude of the local money-changers, among whom there is a distinct tendency to harass the powers that be with a view to compelling the latter to see eye to eye with them in the matter.

At one establishment a couple of days ago as much as \$2 premium was offered for a Hongkong Bank note of \$10 denomination, while at another shop, the man behind the counter flatly declined to transact any business whatever in Chinese notes, on which it seems the ban has been effectually placed.

Rev. R. H. Sewell.—Many English people think of Ireland as land of bog and fog and bog.

ARMY ORDERS.

Captain J. C. Gretton, 120th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed Acting D.A.A. & Q.M.G. during the absence on leave of Captain W. M. Stewart.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the United Kingdom, has been granted to Lieut. E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. from 4th August, 1911, to 4th February, 1912 (with permission to travel via Japan and Russia, returning via Canada.)

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieut. F. W. Thiokness, R.G.A., from 1st to 31st July, 1911, both dates inclusive.

Leave of absence, in extension, on medical certificate, has been granted to Lieut. N. D. Place, 8th Rajputs, for a period of five months from 5th July, 1911.

Miss E. Hayward is appointed Assistant Teacher in the Garrison Infants' School, Gordon Road, at \$1 per diem, with effect from 19th instant, inclusive.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

That China is rapidly advancing in civilization is illustrated, not so much by the students who go to America for higher education, or by the political agitators who are clamouring for a representative government, as by the number of athletic meets which are held throughout the empire. Almost daily there are contests between rival colleges or schools and in the larger cities there are various athletic clubs which add to the interest of sports. Together with these, is the powerful and influential Y.M.C.A. which gives special attention to athletic sports and in the larger organizations has a qualified physical director. Herefore the Chinese who received a higher education staffed the head with information, some valuable and more worthless, neglecting the physical requirements of a strong man. "Book learning" is a good thing, but you cannot have a healthy mind without a healthy body, and it is very gratifying to friends of China to see its people so enthusiastic over elevating and health-giving sports.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

Of the great army of cigarette smokers there are probably not more than one in a hundred who knows that rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, has nothing to do with rice but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree or more commonly of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp.

So light is this paper that 500 of the tiny sheets go to make an ounce. They are perfectly combustible and give off the minimum of smoke. Before being rolled with tobacco they are analyzed to prove that they are free from all deleterious ingredients and that they contain nothing but the purest paper fibre. Only new material—flax and hemp trimmings—is used, and these are thoroughly purified.

Chopped by machinery into minute particles, they are well mixed by a revolving fan and then reduced to a dust, which is placed in a solution of lime and soda. After remaining in this solution for some time in order that all foreign substances may be eliminated it undergoes a thorough washing process, the water being the purest kind coming from artesian wells sunk especially for the purpose.

Then the pulp is rolled out into paper. At first it is of a grayish tint, the pure white of the finished product being obtained by an electric process, which in bleaching it also cleans it of whatever impurities might have escaped the bath.

The motion was rejected by 212 to 147.

DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, 17th June.

Conjuring Entertainment by Ching Ling Foo at the Peak Hotel, 9.30 p.m.

Victoria Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Monday, 19th June.

Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

Sale of Crown Land, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st June.

Coronation Service, City Hall, 6 p.m.

Wedding—Crapnell-Parker.

Thursday, 22nd June.

Coronation Celebrations.

Roy Kenny V. Carlson boxing Contest, Bella Vista Stadium.

Friday, 23rd June.

Coronation Celebrations.

Saturday, 24th June.

Coronation Celebrations.

Extraordinary General Meeting, National Bank of China, Ltd.

12.30 p.m.

Stanton V. Capham fight, Victoria Skating Rink, 9.15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to Quarry Stone on the following Lots of CROWN LAND around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 1st day of July, 1911, up to and including the 31st day of December, 1913.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

No. Registry No. Locality. Content in Acres Upset Annual Crown Rent.

No.	Registry No.	Locality.	Content in Acres	Upset Annual Crown Rent.
1	Ngan Tau Kok Quarry Lots A. 1-6 & 7-24	Ngan Tau Kok	19.65	\$ 3.10
2	Cha Kwo Liang Cha Quarry Lots C. 1-80	Cha Kwo Liang	24.56	\$ 8,000
3	Lyemun Quarry Lots D. 125.1 min.	Lyemun	26.44	\$ 8,000

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1199]

FOREIGN LOANS IN CHINA.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT Canton, June 16.

The Board of Finance has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that the recent foreign

Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 6 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong—
"Monteagle" Wed., June 28.
"Empress of India" Sat., July 1. "Empress of Ireland" Fri., July 28.
"Empress of India" Sat., July 22. "Asian Line" Fri., Aug. 18.
"Empress of China" Sat., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain" Fri., Sept. 8.
"Empress of India" Sat., Sept. 2. "Asian Line" Fri., Sept. 20.
"Monteagle" Tues., Sept. 12.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Board in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line)..... £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £48. Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Poddar Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI, KOBE, & NAMSANG Tuesday, 20th June, Daylight.

KOBE YUENSANG Saturday, 24th June, 2 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG FOOKSANG Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.

& CALCUTTA TIENTSIN CHEONGSHING Wednesday, 28th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Doctor is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kedat, Lahad Datu, Simporia, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATTHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 216. General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.

1st Class \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [5]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Op or about
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"LUCERIO" 6,400 ... J. Mathie 30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief parts in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient indentures offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerio" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Tjitaroem JAVA SHAI & KOU 2nd half June

Tjitarap JAVA 2nd half June, JAPAN 2nd half June

Tjikini JAPAN 2nd half June, JAVA 2nd half June

Tjibodas JAVA 2nd half June, SHANGHAI End half June

Tjipanas JAVA 2nd half June, JAPAN 2nd half June

Tjiliwong JAVA 1st half July, SHANGHAI 1st half July

Tjimahi JAVA 2nd half July, JAVA 2nd half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and will take cargo at all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 875 York Buildings. [974]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA

ATSUTA MARU,

WEDNESDAY, 21st

SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO.

HITACHI MARU,

Wednesday,

LOMBOK AND PORT SAID...

Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000

5th July, at D'light.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via

KAMAKURA MARU,

SATURDAY, 13th

KELUNG, SHANG-

HAI, MOJI, KOBE,

July, from KOBE

YOKOYAMA, SHI-

MAKI & YOKO-

HAMA.

SYDNEY & MEL-

BOURNE, via

FRIDAY,

MANILA, THUN-

DAY ISLAND,

7th July, at Noon.

TOWNSVILLE and

KRUMMEL,

BRISBANE.....

KOBE and YOKO-

KITANO MARU,

THURSDAY,

HAMA

Capt. F. E. Coote, T. 9,000

2nd June, A.M.

KOBE & YOKO-

KUMANO MARU,

TUESDAY,

HAMA

Capt. M. Windeler, Tons 6,000

4th July, at Noon.

SINGAPORE via

GELYLON MARU,

TUESDAY,

& COLOMBO...

Capt. M. Tozawa, Tons 6,000

27th June.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

* Carries dock passengers.

† Calling at Djibouti.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD: HOMEWARD.

For Shanghai, Kolo & Yokohama:

S.S. Silvia 10th June

" Hollis 20th June

" Spezia 1st July

" Silsia 12th July

" Ambit 28th July

" Aleut 9th Aug.

" Scutamia 25th Aug.

" Suavia 6th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Line,

Hongkong Office.

[906]

H

KING GEORGE V.

A Sketch

The man whom England, the Empire and the whole world will delight to honour on Thursday next first saw the light of day in Marlborough House on June 3rd 1865 when his father Edward the Peacemaker was Prince of Wales and his wife, the beloved Princess. With such parents, two who had entwined themselves round the hearts of a huge people by the sheer force of personality, it is only to be expected that George V. should also in turn secure a meed of popularity.

His early training was somewhat different from that of earlier kings though this may have been caused by the fact that at the time of his education there was a life between him and the throne; that of Prince Albert whose death occurred on January 14th 1861. The present king was the first to be actively trained in the navy and in 1885 he became midshipman and showing a wonderful aptitude for things naval earned early promotion to the rank of lieutenant. Then in 1891 he became commander. Two years later he entered into the bonds of holy matrimony, marrying Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, the gracious consort who will occupy almost as prominent a position as the king himself in the imposing ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

The marriage has been an exceptionally interesting one and we doubt whether the children of any royal parents have been so much in the public eye as have the five sons and daughters of our king and his consort.

In 1901 on the accession of his father to the throne left vacant by the death of Queen Victoria, George V. was appointed an admiral in the navy and colonel in chief of the marine forces, and it will be noticed that in spite of the fact that he was heir to the throne his ranks were always in the navy.

Private Life

In private life the king is said to be a most charming man, extremely democratic, charitable

and retiring. Fond of practically all forms of sport his great delight is in things aquatic but with his gun he is a fine marksman. Among his other convictions is one in favour of big families, a precept which he has acted upon as well as preached. As a conversationalist he is brilliant and the keen interest in things of the world in art and drama, provides him with many subjects on which he can talk with ease.

As has been mentioned above, the King is interested in every form of sport with gun and rifle, except live pigeon shooting from traps, of which he very strongly disapproves. "His Majesty," his equerry declared, "has never shot at a live pigeon or other bird from a trap." Apart from this, few

men of his age have had more variety in sport. He has shot, for instance, crested screamer on Argentine pampas; quail, peacock, duck, and kangaroo in Australia, and elk, sambus, snipe, and buffalo in Ceylon; while in China he actually had a shot at a fox.

A Good Shot

There are indeed, very few better shots in Europe than the King—a fact which proves him to be the possessor of sureness of eye and coolness and steadiness of nerve. A magazine of sport recently held a sportsmen's plebiscite as to who were the twelve most remarkable shots in the country, and the result found the then Prince of Wales in the fourth place, after Lord de Grey, Lord Walsingham, and Mr. Headley Noble.

His Majesty has performed the very astonishing feat of firing both barrels of two guns in such rapid succession that he has had four dead pheasants falling through the air at the same instant.

At Balmoral he achieved what is nearly a record—out of twenty-two stags, the result of a week's stalk, King George had thirteen to his own rifle.

The King and Football.

King George has now become patron both of the amateur and professional Football Associations, and there can be no doubt that the national game will benefit largely in the future from his Majesty's support and personal attendance. Last season King

George suddenly evinced an interest in Association football, and nowadays his Majesty never misses an important Service football match, whether Army or Navy. Whenever possible, he takes the young Princes, who are all most enthusiastic footballers. It was amusing to watch them at an Army and Navy match at Stamford Bridge on the ground of the Chelsea Club. The Prince of Wales, who is destined for the Army, applauded excitedly when the soldiers scored the first goal and Prince Albert, who is to enter the Navy, was equally delighted when the sailors scored.

Clubs

Unlike his famous father, the king is not a great clubman. His high rank makes it impossible for him to avail himself of the advantages of club life. During his entire Kingship, the late King only made one appearance at his favourite Marlborough, and it is not likely that George V., who is before everything a worker, will be more frequent in his visits.

The new King, despite the limitations of his rank, is member and honorary member of a dozen of the best clubs in London and the Isle of Wight. They embody social, sporting, dramatic, military, literary—in fact, every sort of principles, but political. A political club he may not join, and in the vast field of social clubs his choice is limited. The membership is required to be most select because, in club life, his Majesty is exposed to abrogate his loyalty. At his own desire, he is treated like any other member of the club, except that his privacy is always respected, and he retains the kingly privilege of initiating conversation.

In the five clubs of which the King is an ordinary member, it is always understood that any candidate recommended by his Majesty is elected without having to go through the ordeal of the ballot.

Of course, the King's visits to his clubs will be rare, since the increasing duties of the Throne will usurp the major portion of his time, and his membership is mostly honorary. The King's favourite club is that honoured by his father, the Marlborough, at 52 Pall Mall, close to Marl-

borough House, and he belongs to four other clubs in the same neighbourhood: The Guards', the Army and Navy, the United Service, and the United University.

THE CORONATION.

Details of Procession and Ceremony.

The reign of Victoria the Good during the major portion of the nineteenth century saw the great and glorious British Empire extend in every sense an Empire can extend; witnessed the marvellous—at least then marvellous—results of scientific investigation, gaining for the 100 years the lasting reputation of being the most progressive in the history of the small isle; the invention of steam traction which has been of incalculable advantage to England, her dominion over the seas and to foreign powers, and the commencement of experiments to solve the problem of the mastery of the air.

Following her long and splendid reign, her son King Edward VII mounted the throne with the promise on his lips that he would carry on the good works of his mother. During the nine short years he "wore the crown" the present generation well knows how he fulfilled his promise. By his admirable diplomacy he overcame many difficulties, smoothed over many rough places in the country's history and earned for himself the enviable title of "Edward the Peacemaker." England during his reign advanced her prestige and the news of his death—one was inclined to say untimely death—was received the world over with expressions of heartfelt sympathy and regret.

In the few days King George V. will have taken up the work laid down by his father. When Edward was crowned some sections of the British populace murmured against his name, finding in him a king of our esteemed monarch's namesake, bearing a reputation which might have been improved. One might find a parallel in George. The history

of the Georges is well-known, but just as King Edward proved that the conduct of former kings should not rule his actions, so it is expected that King George will commence a new era in which his name will be handed down to posterity bearing no mark. He has studied deeply matters affecting the welfare of the State and Empire, and with the vast knowledge he has acquired he is sure to worthily carry out the magnificent work of his grandmother and his father.

It falls not to the lot of one generation to witness two coronations in a life time, but there are a few who can claim to have lived in five reigns. As at the coronation of our late sovereign the ceremonies, creating no precedent, will be gorgeous. The London crowd, my the representatives of many peoples, will assemble in the streets of the greatest city in the world to witness the rare procession—a sight they will never forget.

The last coronation is still vivid in the memory of most of us, the magnificent spectacle still dazzling our mind's eye as we recall it, and think of the eager crowds scrambling and paying exorbitant prices to view it. The King has done well to prohibit the sale of paper bags full of water, out of which enterprising parasites made "little fortunes" at the last Coronation.

Look into History.

An English sovereign is established in his legal rights by the Act of Settlement, by his proclamation, by his acceptance in the Privy Council, and by the oath of allegiance taken by the two Houses of Parliament. Though the Lords and Commons are his advisers, in his name and by his authority power to act is given to judges, magistrates, the colonial parliaments, navy, army, diplomatic body and all the branches of the civil service.

His personal influence with his ministers, as himself the permanent head of the State, should be very great. The effects of his personal character and example are unlimited. For the proper discharge of all these duties it has

from the earliest days been felt that the office has essentially a religious character, and that the King should be invested with it at a religious service of the most solemn description.

Meanwhile all those who have to take part in the ceremony are having the various duties allotted to them and in a short time regular rehearsals will be begun and will continue in the Abbey almost daily, different sections of the service being taken in succession. At these rehearsals the principal functionaries go through their duties in everyday attire, with walking sticks for swords of state and wands of office, silk hats and foot-stools for regalia and two ordinary rush-bottomed chairs for the "thrones."

All around carpenters and decorators are busy erecting stands, sawing planks, hammering and planing. Knots of officials stand in groups, going through details of the scenes.

Here one in a morning coat carries a crooked stick high with measured tread, practising his exact paces as sword-bearer; then four women in modern dress walk, carefully spaced apart, holding four sticks aloft to represent a canopy. On the "throne" anyone who is not otherwise occupied at the moment acts as "king."

In a few weeks all the more important parts of the service will thus be cast in their first rough mould, and the polishing process will then be begun. During this period the king will be a regular attendant at the Abbey learning his part. Then will come the final rehearsals of the whole scene, culminating in two, or it may be three, full-dress rehearsals of the whole service, with the king present in person, every participant in robes and the full regalia in use.

Ordinary peers and peeresses who have no special duty to perform do not attend the rehearsals. They will be furnished on the day of the ceremony with a detailed order of the service and little slips of directions explaining what they have to do and warning them of pitfalls to avoid.

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They are to shout heartily in answer each of the four times that the archbishop repeats the inquiry at the end of the presentation. They should all raise the shout, "God Save the King," together and in no uncertain, hesitating voice, but should be careful to wait until the archbishop has completed the question each time. They must not put on their coronets at any time until the crown actually is set upon the king's head, watching those peers who are taking part in the ceremony and acting simultaneously with them and raising the shout, "God save King George," again. In times past each peer individually paid homage to the sovereign on the throne; but at the last coronation it was decided, in order to curtail an unduly long ceremony, that only the first of each order of nobility should actually perform the acts of homage.

The Cost.

The cost of the coronation to the state, according to a "white paper," just issued, is estimated at \$925,000, which is just \$301,150 more than the cost of King Edward's coronation nine years ago.

For those who cannot find a place along the very limited route of the procession on the day of the coronation they will be shown in the cinematograph theatres at night. Representatives of all the leading film producers in the world have purchased sites along the route from which to photograph the royal procession on its way from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. Each camera operator will be attended by an assistant, who will convey the undeveloped film by automobile to headquarters, where everything will be in readiness for the development. Even Paris will see the procession the same night, for films are to be dispatched on the afternoon train.

The King's Bible.

The Bible on which the King will take the oath is prepared at the Cambridge University Press. It will be bound in red grained morocco, richly ornamented in gold. Upon the front cover will be the Royal coat-of-arms, with Garter, Collar of the

Order of the Garter, supporters, and motto, small sprays of the national badges, the rose, thistle, and shamrock; and ensigned with a Royal helmet, mantling, and the crest of England. The national emblems are also to be shown in the border. The back cover will be divided into six panels, and the arms of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey, and the two Universities will be grouped together thereon in the form of a cross. One panel will contain the title of the book, and each of the others will bear a conventional fleuron of a Tudor rose, with buds and leaves.

Coronation Fleet.

Three hundred and eighty-two ships of the British Navy will take part in the naval review by the King at Spithead, on Saturday, June 24. The Queen will be present, as well as a large number of distinguished personages from foreign countries. The total of 382 ships includes battleships, cruisers, scouts, destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines, but excludes the Mediterranean Fleet, the Fourth Division of the Home Fleet, the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, and various squadrons in foreign waters.

Included in the great sea pageant will be thirty-six battleships of the Home Fleet, telegraphs our Portsmouth correspondent, and if the Hercules and the Orion participate there will be ten Dreadnoughts at Spithead. Thirty-two armoured cruisers—four of them of the Invincible type—of the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Cruiser Squadrons and the Home Fleet, twenty-one second-class cruisers, seventh-class cruisers, eight scouts, and 150 destroyers of the various flotillas will also ride at anchor. Sixty submarines, some torpedo gunboats, and the royal and Admiralty yachts complete the total.

In addition to the British vessels, squadrons from Germany, Russia, France, the United States, and Japan will be present. At the Diamond Jubilee review there were no submarines present, and only 105 ships in all.

There will be notable functions at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, where Miss Eva Moore, sister of

the unmarried Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Moore, will act as hostess. On June 26 and 27 the civic authorities will entertain the naval officers and men, both British and foreign, and a ball will be held in the town hall. The fleet will disperse on June 28.

Coronation Carnation.

The Queen has intimated to the Gardeners' Company her wish that the Coronation bouquet which the Company is to present to her Majesty should be composed of pink carnations. The flowers from which it is understood her Majesty's choice will be made are the varieties known as Enchanted, a pale pink; Mrs. Lawson, a corise; and Windsor, a full pink.

The announcement has given great satisfaction to horticulturists, as it is believed that from every point of view the royal choice is a happy one. "The present year has been the production of the first true carnation," said Mr. Burnett, a famous Guernsey grower, to an "Express" representative. "For this, in any case great popularity had been foretold. The carnation is a flower, too, that has increased in public favour very rapidly during the past few years."

Mr. R. F. Tolton, the King's florist, said that next to the rose, which was really England's flower, there could be no better choice than carnations. "The perfection to which perpetual flowering carnations have now attained," he said, "makes them perhaps more sought after for purely decorative purposes than almost any other flower."

"You can decorate with carnations in a way that cannot be successfully undertaken without them. In the first place, they have magnificent lasting qualities when cut. The petals do not fall, no matter what the atmosphere of the room may be."

"However hot the Coronation-day is, and we all hope it will be brilliant, the carnation will stand the oppressiveness of the heat better, perhaps, than any other flower."

King's Train Bearers.

King George has finally selected the boys who are to carry his train and attend him at the coronation. Two of them, Victor Harbord, grandson of Lord

Suffield, and Walter Campbell, son of Sir Walter Campbell, have been court pages for some time, and the others, Lord Hartington, Lord Cranborne, Lord Romilly, George Knollys and Anthony Lowther, who in time will become Lord Lonsdale, will make their debuts as pages and train bearers at the coronation.

Besides the King's pages a number of other boys will take part in the coronation pageant at the Abbey. Lord Erskine, son of Lord Mar and Kellie, will be the Duke of Connaught's page. The Duke of Devonshire's coronet will be borne by his younger son, Lord Charles Cavendish, and Lord Shaftesbury will have his son, Lord Ashley, to walk back of him carrying his coronet. Lord Durham's page is his nephew, Richard Rawson, and Lord Elmsley, elder son of Lord Beauchamp, attends his father.

There will be many other children present at the coronation besides those who figure in the procession at the Abbey. The Prince of Wales and his brothers and sister are to have special places of course, though they will take no part in the ceremony. Then there are several young peers and peeresses who will be invited to the Abbey. For instance, Baroness Clifton, who is 10, is a peer in her own right and will appear in the robes and coronet of her rank. Baroness Beaumont, who is 15, is another, while Lord Cottenham is a peer who is too young to attend the House of Lords and therefore cannot expect a summons to the coronation according to English custom yet will receive a special invitation. Some untitled children will also be lucky enough to have seats in the Abbey.

Queen's Train Bearers.

Anthony Lowther is the son of Lancolot Lowther, a personal friend of King George and Queen Mary, while George Knollys, son of Lord Knollys, belongs to a family as closely associated with the royal family in King Edward's reign as now. Lord Knollys was the late King's secretary and now serves King George. Miss Charlotte Knollys, his sister, is the companion and friend of Queen Alexandra. Miss Louisa Knollys was maid of honour in the last reign and various other members of the family have served at court in some capacity. No one was surprised to learn that young Knollys was to be one of the

Queen's train bearers.

Queen Mary has pleased the women of her country by choosing for her train bearers six young girls rather than the usual pageys. The pages chosen in the past have been sons of dukes, earls or counts, boys from 9 to 12.

The six young women Queen Mary has selected are Lady Victoria Carrington, Lady Eileen Butler, Lady Mary Dawson, Lady Dorothy Browne, Lady Eileen Knox and Lady Mabell Ogilvy. They are all tall and slender and are representative types of English beauty.

Lady Victoria Carrington is the youngest of the six, being just 18 and a debutante of the season.

She is the daughter of Lord and Lady Carrington and was a god-daughter of Queen Victoria.

Lady Eileen Butler, though only 19, is somewhat noted as a sports-woman. She is the elder daughter of Lord and Lady Lanborough.

Lady Dorothy Browne is the daughter of Lord and Lady Kenmare, and has been one of the belles of recent seasons. She is 23 and is the oldest of the train bearers.

Lady Mary Dawson comes from the Emerald Isle and is the daughter of Lord and Lady Dartrey and a grand-daughter of the famous sporting baronet Sir Charles Wombwell. She is a wholesome, attractive, outdoor kind of girl and has the Irish sense of humour and fun.

Lady Eileen Knox is the daughter of Lord and Lady Ranfurly. Her father is an Irish peer and has been a colonial Governor. When in New Zealand he made many tours and became deeply engrossed in a study of the fauna of the country, a hobby in which his daughter was also keenly interested. They possess one of the few known specimens of that rare bird the southern morganian. Lord Ranfurly is descendant of William Penn and once journeyed all the way to Pennsylvania to see the Penn Treaty Park and the statues of his ancestor.

Lady Mabell Ogilvy is the daughter of Lady Airlie, who has been for some years in the household of the present Queen.

All six train bearers will wear white satin gowns and their robes and jewels. Their dresses will be made exactly alike. Queen Mary wishes them to be simply fashioned and without any of the exaggerations of the present fashion. They are to be princesses in style with duchess lace and chiffon as the only trimming.

There will have to be two or three rehearsals of the procession into the Abbey, and the Queen and her ladies will have to practice suiting their steps to one another, for with four canopy bearers and six train bearers, to say nothing of her heavy robes and a train several yards long, Queen Mary has not an easy walk from the door to the coronation chair.

The canopy bearers are the Duchesses of Montrose, Sutherland, Hamilton and Portland.

Souvenirs will be presented to all those attendants of Queen Mary. The train bearers will receive miniatures of the Queen set in pearls and the canopy bearers are to have diamond and ruby pins.

As Queen Mary is a very tall woman and her ten ladies are all of average height or over, the distaff part of the procession will be the more imposing. King George, who is shorter than his wife, will undoubtedly present a less regal appearance in the midst of his suite, which is not composed of men noticeable for height.

The Glories of the Coronation.

It is understood that King George will adopt as his State crown the crown of the late King practically without modification except having it made to fit his head. The historic crown of St. Edward—the official crown of England—with which the King will be crowned in June next must not be confused with this State crown. The crown of St. Edward is only used at the coronation of a Sovereign and for no other purpose and has never been altered since the present copy was made in 1669. It is made to fit the head of the King for the time being by changing the internal stuffing and pads. The State crown is, however, personal to the reigning Sovereign, and is—or may be—designed to suit the taste of each successive Sovereign. The Queen Consort has no definite design of crown pertaining to her, and Queen Alexandra had a very elaborate diadem, with eight semi-arches, or hoops. In it the Koh-i-noor figured. Queen Mary has chosen an exquisitely beautiful, chaste design, carried out entirely in diamonds set in platinum in such fashion that no metalwork will be visible. The total value of the regalia was estimated at no less than £3,000,000 sterling at the commencement of the last reign. It then ranked as second only in money's worth to that of the Tsar of All the Russias. Since

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that time the Cullinan stones and several lesser jewels have been added. The actual market value of the famous South African stones is probably to-day not short of £2,000,000 sterling, so that the total price that would have to be paid for the regalia to-day if it were bought in the ordinary way of business would without doubt exceed a total of £5,000,000 sterling. Taking into account the value of the robes, coronets, jewels, and uniforms of the whole respondent throng in the abbey, the following estimate would be a reasonable one:

Royal regalia £5,000,000, Peacock's jewels £4,000,000, Peacock's robes and coronets £95,000, Royal persons, jewellery, dresses, and robes, £1,000,000, "Uniforms" £215,000, Lady spectators' jewels and dresses £50,000. Total 10,810,000.

HOW THE KING IS CHOSEN.

The Settling of Succession.

From time immemorial it has been the wont of man to choose a leader; one whom he may look up to for guidance in war and peace. At one time it was customary for the various little tribes of which even the mightiest of nations were formed to select some one of their number to rule not always as one of wonderful prowess in war, but sometimes as one who was most capable of maintaining a productive peace at home. Naturally these ceremonies of selection were most impressive and it was only in the nature of things that the nation's religion should take a prominent part.

History has been replete with the tales of the choosing of kings from the time when chieftainship was the only logical reward of valour, when the mighty man was raised aloft on the tortoise shell of shields, to the time when a Parliament arbitrarily deposed one monarch and with the general consent of the people raised another to reign in his stead. Practically every history in the world has shown the same evolution and at such a time as this when the coronation of his Brit-

tanic Majesty is so near at hand a glance at the method of selecting a king will not come amiss.

The Wise Men.
In Saxon times the King was elected from, in nearly every instance, the royal family by the Witenagemot or "gathering of the wise men," though, even then, little regard was paid to the strict right of primogeniture. This system was admirable in several ways, for the people were in many instances able to choose a king whose elevation to the supreme rank was often very popular. This style of king-making existed till the reign of Edward the Confessor and a reign did not commence till king had been elected by the nobles and confirmed by the clergy and the people at his coronation. It will be remembered that the shout of assent given by the people in the Westminster Abbey at the time of the crowning of William the Conqueror was responsible for the unfortunate slaying of a large number of persons by the Norman soldiery who thought that the noise betokened an attack on their leader inside the venerable pile.

Act of Settlement.

Edward Ist reigned from the date of his election but his successor of the same name reigned from the date of his predecessor's death. Since then however Parliament has intervened and has settled the question of the succession before a vacancy occurs. This of course has altered the old system of election by the people alone and the succession would now seem to be in question to be settled as between the king and the people, both parties consenting. Nevertheless Parliament has altered or controlled the succession on many occasions, the most striking instance being the Act of 1537, when the power was given to Henry VIII to nominate any one he might please to succeed to the throne. By the Act of Settlement of 1701 it was declared that no future king of England should be a Papist or should marry one of that faith, and it was rendered obligatory for the new king to take an oath to govern the country according to law, and to maintain the Protestant

religion. Furthermore it was insisted that he should join in the Communion of the Established Church, and sign a declaration against the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Though the Witenagemot had the power of deposing kings this power seems to have completely disappeared, for now there is no constitutional method of deposing a king without his consent.

The King's Title.

"George V. By the grace of God the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

That is now the full style of His Majesty the King, though in former times there were other additions till the full title was as long as it was ponderous. Among those additions that have now been lost is the title of "King of France." If ever a claim to a title caused any misery that one did. Claimed originally by Edward III in 1338 it was the beginning of that period of warfare with France that lasted for one hundred years. Though this war was absolutely abortive in the end, the English Kings included this coveted and unattained address in their titles for many years after and it was not till 1800 that it was finally dropped. In fact the "Fleur de Lys" the national emblem of France, was included in the quartierings of the English Monarchs for the greater portion of mediaeval history.

It was Pope Leo X who conferred upon the much married Henry VIII the title of "Defender of the Faith." This was a reward for the reply this monarch is supposed to have written to the attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church by Martin Luther who was at that time sowing the seed that blossomed forth in the severance of England from the spiritual suzerainty of the Popes. Kings of England were not called Emperor of India till the year 1870 when acting under the advice of Benjamin Disraeli Queen Victoria assumed the title for the first time in English history..

The King's Prerogatives.

"The prerogative of the Crown," says Dicey, an authority on the subject, "is nothing else than the residuum of discretionary or arbitrary authority, which at any given time is legally left in the hands of the Crown." So any act which the executive can perform without the sanction of Parliament is an exercise of royal prerogative.

Really the king is the human factor in the state, for the state is strictly impersonal, and he alone can temper the dispassionate justice of the state, by the exercise of clemency to those who have broken the laws of the community.

The Quality of Mercy.

But in addition to the exercise of the royal quality of mercy the king has vested in him many powers which, however, have little effect save perhaps that of granting or withholding assent to the measures passed by both Houses of Parliament. Though it has not been done since the reign of Queen Anne the sovereign has the constitutional right of refusing his assent to any bill, and that alone is sufficient to prevent it becoming law. It would be strange to find such a thing happening in the present day, for the king signs his name at the advice of his ministers, the very men who would introduce a bill into the House of Commons, save in the case of a private measure.

The Divine Right.

The Tudors and Stuarts claimed further prerogatives than those at present held by monarchs, but the Tudors were in their time more justified than the succeeding family was much as their monarchy was by right of conquest and consequently they were in the position of directors. With the Stuarts, who preached the "Divine Right of Kings," much more was added to the royal powers. They claimed, among other things, the right to add to the number of constituents returning representatives to the House of Commons, and consequently to control the personnel of the lower legislative assembly, to constitute a chamber such as the Star Chamber, to maintain a standing army, to remove judges and pardon under the great seal those who had been successfully impeached.

Many of these prerogatives have been curtailed by Act of Parliament, and the chief right of the king is to call or dissolve Parliament, to appoint ministers, to create peers, appoint bishops, colonial governors and judges. Nevertheless the exercise of this power cannot be as capricious as it was in former times and eventually it depended on the will of the people for ultimate sanction.

To take a specific instance, a king can appoint a minister but even here his choice has been somewhat limited by the will of the people, for custom has enjoined it upon the monarch to choose a man from a party in the majority in the House of Commons. Even when he is appointed constitutional practice requires that a minister, who has been censured by the House, should resign. He can declare war but the faithful commons holding the purse can stop supplies if they do not approve of the proceeding.

Severely Restricted.

So generally speaking save in the granting of honours, and even this is on the strong advice of the ministers, the monarch's rights in England have been through the course of time severely restricted. He can only express his will under the great seal and that is held by the ministers on whose advice he must act.

It must not be thought for one instant that the King is thus reduced to mere figure-head. He has an opportunity of showing his own statesmanship and knowledge of his country, though that chance comes but rarely. In fact we cannot off-hand call to mind any particular instance of where a king finding that the government does not express the true wishes of the people, has acted on his own initiative. However, he can do so and that fact would seem to make the words "Appeal unto Caesar" still a phrase full of significance in these present days.

The King and Parliament.

Constructively the King is present at every sitting of Parliament. Yet he cannot appear there in the body save when he comes in state to the House of Lords for the exercise of his prerogative of opening and proroguing Parliament or when his presence is needed for the purpose of giving royal assent to the bills which custom practically forbids him to veto. As Prince of Wales, King George occasionally occupied the seat over the clock in the Poers' Gallery, whence he could listen to the debates of the Lower Chamber. His father when Prince of Wales was even more frequent in his attendance there. But King Edward never was present in the House of Commons after he had mounted the throne. King George will imitate his father, as the latter imitated his mother, Queen Victoria, in obeying a tacit prohibition.

When those had passed through he closed them again. Another party of hunters, with the King this time among them, clamoured at the gates. But the collector thought the King of England had already passed through and was not inclined to tender royal privileges to all his courtiers. "I've lost King George through, God bless him!" he protested, "and I know no other King in England. If you have brought out the King, King George will imitate his father, as the latter imitated his mother, Queen Victoria, in obeying a tacit prohibition."

Breach of Order.

In both houses it is a breach of right to mention the name of the sovereign with a view to affecting legislation. So far back as Dec. 17, 1783, the House of Commons resolved that "to report any opinion or pretended opinion of his Majesty upon any bill or other proceeding depending in either house of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of members, is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the honour of the crown, a branch of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution of the country." In 1808, Tierney was called to order for asserting that Canning had "forfeited the good opinion of the country, of the House, and as, I believe, of his sovereign," the Speaker reminding Mr. Tierney that he had no right to introduce the personal opinion of the sovereign into a debate.

Exempt from Taxation.

The King of England is exempt from taxation because, in theory, as formerly in fact, the revenue of the realm is his. Obviously it would be useless and ridiculous for him to tax himself.

Toll.

For the same reason he is exempt from toll. In the reign of George III, toll was exacted at Hampton Bridge. One day during a royal hunt on Hounslow Heath a stag swam across the river and its pursuers made for the bridge. Unaware that the King was with them, the toll collector closed the gates, but opened them immediately when the cry: "The King! The King!" was raised by the vanguard of the hunters.

Servants and Arrest.

No member of the King's household, no mean officer or servant employed in attendance upon the King, may be arrested or taken in execution in civil action without permission first being obtained.

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od from the Board of Green Cloth, which regulates their duties and liabilities. The palaces as well as their inmates enjoy a similar exemption. Without the permission of the same court no arrest nor anything in the nature of a judicial process may be executed within a royal residence. Formerly the offence of striking anybody or drawing blood from him within these sacred precincts was punishable by the loss of the offender's right hand or life.

Owner of Rivers.

The King is sole owner of the beds of all tidal rivers in Great Britain. He is also proprietor of all that part of the shore surrounding the British coasts which lies between high and low water mark. He may put this to any use which he thinks fit. Of course, theoretically, he is owner of every inch of British soil, but he would not dare to put this proprietorship to actual test. Any new land discovered by any of his subjects becomes his. Had a Britisher been the discoverer of the north pole the north pole would have been King Edward's, and would now have passed into the ownership of King George. Again, if an island were to arise suddenly within the three-mile radius of the seas surrounding the British Isles it would immediately become the property of the reigning sovereign.

Surgeon and Whale.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom. If he so desired he could forbid the printing of any or all of them within the British dominions. The sturgeon and the whale are popularly known as royal fish. Whenever they are cast upon the coast of England the sturgeon's body becomes the property of the King, while the whale is divided between the King and the Queen—the former taking the head and the latter the tail. Some old authors justify this division on the ground that the Queen needs the whale's tail to furnish her wardrobe with whalebone. But it has been rightly objected to these old authors that whalebone, or whalebone, comes from the head and not from the tail of the whale. Also, purists have re-

coiled at the use of the word "fish" as applied to the whale, which is not a fish at all, but a mammal.

HONGKONG IN FAIRY LAND**In Festive Adornment.**

Those of us who resided in the Colony when the late King Edward VII. was crowned will have an excellent idea of what the City of Victoria looked like when in festive adornment, when with Chinese lanterns shedding a subdued light on the pretty streets, the scene was one, which to its regular inhabitants, appeared a veritable fairyland and fascinating in its mystic beauty. What impressions the mind then received, the mind will again hold itself open to receive when similar conditions prevail on the occasion of the Coronation of King George V.

"The Art that Conceals Art." "The inventor of Chinese lanterns," we are told, "must have been a genius in the art that conceals art." There is a great amount of truth in the latter portion of the sentence, and appreciation of the lantern's subtle glow must come from those who love something that is not prosaic, that is the child of this deep-souled country, bearing in its reflection a semblance of paradoxical China, and characteristic of the flower-covered land.

The Lantern and China. Take away the lantern and China is China no longer; in it one can read the nature of the country's inhabitants, shining through a hoary civilization. And this lantern is again to illuminate the streets of the British Colony of Hongkong in festive season and to hold in celebration the crowning of the King of England. Local regulations state that the lanterns must be red, a colour attractive, suggestive of gaiety springing in one's breast a feeling of happiness, a subduing of bitter feelings, and encouraging the joining of hand; of friend and foe in a patriotic upholding of the King's Coronation.

Decorations. Addel to the beauty of the

lantern our public buildings, whilst flying flags, will receive dressings of white and red art muslin, which must meet with the approval of all, the two colours blending together prettily and seldom as two other colours harmonise, whilst a background of stone, chisely, will add lustre to the decorations. Bamboo will play no mean part in the festivities, or one should say in the decorations; lanterns will be suspended from this useful commodity, and the structural portion of the magnificent archways, now in course of erection in Queen's Road, is like an octopus sending out its arms and sustaining unflinchingly all that is to be put upon it.

Kowloon's Preparations.

Thus we see Hongkong under the sway of rejoicings, but in its endeavour to emulate Hongkong which will spend 60,000 dollars to do itself justice, Kowloon must needs have a say, and is running the "City on the Hill" a close and friendly race. A spare piece of land has been acquired, and on it too red lanterns will be scattered in wild profusion. A grand triumphal arch will be erected and will blaze out all night the words, echoed in many hearts, "God Save the King."

Baluchi Cuttack Dance.

An illuminated bandstand will also be erected in which the band of the 26th Baluchis will play during the evening, while some eighty or one hundred men of the Baluchi regiment will delight the spectators with no mysterious evolutions of the celebrated Baluchi Cuttack dance. This is something very special, we believe, and has never before been performed in Hongkong. It seems almost a pity that it is likely to clash with the torchlight tattoo on the Hongkong side.

Gunboats in Harbour.

The English gunboats, Athene, Monmouth and Flora will be in the harbour to take part in the celebrations. It is unfortunate that Hongkong has been declared an infected port, for America is not sending any boats on this account. There will be boats representative of Germany, Italy, Japan and Portugal.

CORONATION DAY.**The Reception.**

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made in connection with the fete in the Public Gardens which will follow His Excellency the Governor's reception at Government House on the evening of Thursday, June 22nd, the Celebrations Committee will be glad if all who propose to attend the reception will be good enough to sign their names on lists which are being provided for this purpose.

The lists will be available for signature at the places mentioned below; they will be collected on the afternoon of the 21st June, and will be subsequently bound in one volume and presented to His Excellency as a memento of the occasion.

Gentlemen who will be accompanied by ladies are requested to indicate this when signing, E.g., "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," "Mr. Mrs. and Miss Brown" (or, as the case may be).

The lists have been available for signature since June 15th, at:

The Hongkong Club, Messrs. Browne, the Club Germania, the Club Lusitano, the Consuls of each nationality, the Banks, the Tung Wa Hospital, the Peak Club, Messrs. Lane and Crawford, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Messrs. Watson and Co., the Chief Justice's Clerk's room, the hotels.

The sheets contain spaces for 40 names, and will be sent to any firm which applies for them to one of the secretaries of the Committee.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.**Thursday, 22nd June.**

At 8 a.m.—There will be a Review of the Troops and a Naval Contingent in Happy Valley and a march past; after which there will be a drum head service. The Naval Contingent and Troops will then march to Barracks along Queen's Road East, turning down by the Naval Yard, along the

Praya, up Pedder Street, Queen's Road Central to Garden Road.

At 11 a.m.—There will be a Coronation Service in St. John's Cathedral.

At noon, the Fleet and the Military Saluting Battery will fire a salute.

At 12.15.—There will be a public meeting at the City Hall to endorse the telegram of congratulation to Their Majesties from the community.

During the day, the children of the Colony will be entertained. The address of His Excellency the Governor will be read, and medals will be distributed.

At 8.30 p.m.—His Excellency the Governor will be At Home at Government House, to residents in the Colony.

The Public Gardens will be open to the guests attending the reception.

Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I."

Pipes of the 126th Baluchis. At 9.30 p.m. there will be a display of fireworks by the Japanese residents in the Gardens.

The Fish Lantern Procession will leave Bowrington Canal at 8 p.m. and passing along Bonham Strand to Morrison Street; turn into Jervois Street and come down to Wing Lok Street and then pass along Albany Road to the Public Gardens.

There will be races and fireworks at Tai Po, Aberdeen, Cheung Chau, and Tai O.

Friday, 23rd June.

Lantern Illumination of the City and Kowloon from 9 to 11.30 p.m.

9 to 9.20, "K.O.Y.L.I." Tattoo—Hongkong, Khatack Dance, 126th Baluchis—Kowloon.

9.20 to 9.45. Searchlight display by the men-of-war in the Harbour.

9.45. Fire Dragon Boat.

11 to 11.30. "God Save the King" fireworks in the Harbour, bonfires on the Kowloon Hills, illumination of the men-of-war, Band of the "K.O.Y.L.I." Pipes of the 126th Baluchis, Band of the 8th Rifles, at Kowloon.

Saturday, 24th June.

At 8 p.m. Chinese Fireworks in the Parade Ground, and opposite the Hongkong Club.

The Fish Lantern Processions

The following is the route of the fish lantern procession on Thursday, June 22nd.—Start from Bowrington about 8 p.m. turn into Morrison Hill Road, and then

Wellington Street East and then into D'Aguilar Street to go to Queen's Road again and back to Bowrington.

Roman Catholic Coronation Service.

The following arrangements have been made by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni:—A special Service will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenaly, on Thursday, 22nd June, 1911, at which members of the congregation are requested to attend.

The allocation of seats for Naval and Military representatives and such of the Consular Officials as may attend will be arranged for, in due time, by the Catholic Clergy.

The order of the Service will be as follows:—Thursday, 22nd June, a.m., low Pontifical Mass of the Holy Ghost, officiated by His Lordship D. Pozzoni, assisted by the Catholic Clergy of Hongkong; Veni Creator; concluding with "God Save the King" by the Cathedral Choir.

Hen. Mr. Warren Barnes, Colonial Secretary, writes to us as follows:—

13th June, 1911.

The enclosed despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is forwarded for your information.

Downing Street;

19th May, 1911.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that the following clubs—the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military, the United Service, the Junior Army and Navy, the Junior Naval and Military, the Junior United Service, the Cavalry, The Royal Automobile, Banbridge, Hurlingham, and Richmond, at the instance of the Army Council, have generously agreed to accrue to the Officers of the various military contingents attending the celebrations connected with the Coronation of their Majesties the privilege of temporary and honorary membership during their stay in London.

The Union Jack Club have made a similar offer in the case of the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas detachments.

(Sd) L. Harcourt,
Governor, Sir F. D. Lugard.

DON'T FORGET

Thursday Next Week

AT THE

STADIUM.

ROY KENNY, V. EMIL CARLSON,

Middle-Weight Heavy-Weight

Champion of the Orient. Champion of the Philippines.

ALSO THREE PRELIMINARIES.

LOG BOOK.

Collision at Shimonoseki.

According to a Moji dispatch, the steamer "Katori-maru," 2,200 tons, with a cargo of coal belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, while entering the harbour of Moji at 4 p.m. on the 31st ultimo from Wakamatsu, was caught by the strong current. In attempting to get out of the way of a sailing vessel she struck the bows of the N.Y.K. steamer "Yawata-maru," lying in the harbour. As a result of this collision the "Katori-maru" had two large holes staved in her side about the water-line, and her plates were opened for about four feet. She then dropped two anchors, but both dragged, and the steamer was carried across the bows of the Shimonoseki-fusai ferryboat "Sakura-maru." Water began to enter through the holes made by the collision, and it was feared that the steamer would go down. The vessel was cut adrift and beached on the sand off Shirakawaki. By this time the steamer was filled with water up to the tween deck. After temporary repairs have been effected, the steamer is to be docked at the Kawasaki yard, Kobe. The "Yawata-maru" was only slightly damaged in the bows, and her service will not be interfered with.

Sequel to the "Toyo-maru" Disaster.

In the Hiroshima Court on the 31st ultimo, Captain Umoiyoshi, the master of the "Toyo-maru," which was wrecked and sunk with a number of passengers on board about a month ago whilst on her way from Onomichi to Miyajima, was sentenced to imprisonment for five months, while Ishii Tokichi, a boatswain, was ordered to pay a fine of Y100 for manslaughter.

The Indrasamba.

The steamer Indrasamba, Captain Souton, from New York for Yokohama, arrived at St. Michaels with her steering gear disabled on the 8th ult. Her cargo had also shifted in the No. 5 hold between decks during heavy weather and part of the cargo would have to be discharged and restowed.

Salvage of a Barge.

The Straits Steamship Company, Limited, have successfully salved the large hopper barge No. 10 which has driven ashore on the Palang coast, near Rumput, during the north-east monsoon and remained embedded in the sand. This barge was being towed from Shanghai to Java, but broke adrift during bad weather in November last. She arrived in Singapore on Wednesday night in tow of the Straits S.S. Co., "Hye Loong."

We are pleased to learn from the "Manchuria Daily News" that the "Satsuo Maru" has been towed into Port Arthur and will later be taken to Dairen and docked in the Kawasaki dock for complete repairs. All the passengers and crew are safe.

RUN ON CANTON BANKS.

Loans Being Raised.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT Canton, June 15.]

In consequence of the run, made by the people on the Official Specie Department, the Tai Ching Bank and the Communication Bank to cash their notes, these banks have so far paid out silver reserves to the amount of \$15,000,000.

As more people are still coming in to have the notes issued by these banks redeemed, and money is still tight, it is reported that His Excellency the Vicerey has obtained permission from the new Cabinet by wire to draw from the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$5,000,000 on loan to save a crisis in the money market.

AUCTIONS.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGORS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY,

the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central (corner of Ice House Street).

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.—

All those Two Pictures or Parcels of Ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office respectively as MARINE LOT NO. 204 and MARINE LOT NO. 205 Together with the messuages thereon known as Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, Peay, Kennedy Town. Annual Crown rent payable in respect of Marine Lot No. 204, \$182.00, and in respect of Marine Lot No. 205, \$208.00. Area, Marine Lot No. 204, 16,351 square feet, Marine Lot No. 205, 14,406 square feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above Lots are held for the unexpired residue of the term of 99 years commencing on the 24th day of June, 1887.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [118]

Int'mators

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

MONDAY,

the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central (corner of Ice House Street).

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.—

\$5.00 per doz.

In all depths from 1½ in. to 3 in.

PERFECT FITTING.

THESE COLLARS are HAND DRESSED assuring a perfect fit and a longer period of wearing than machine ironed.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [1048]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

	For	STRAMERS.	To SAIL ON
MANILA, YAP, MARIANAS, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, RABAUL, SAMARAI, B'BANE & SYDNEY	"COBLENZ" 6,750 Capt. L. Klingst	SUNDAY, at 10 A.M.	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscko	A BOUT TUESDAY, 27th June.	
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRAL, TAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ ERNST FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Makhow, 16,000	WEDNESDAY, at 6 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZESS ALICE" 20,300 Capt. P. Gross	DAY, 28th June.	
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOBBIE" 5,050 Capt. F. Scambill	END of June.	

NIGHT CARS.

	For	STRAMERS.	To SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRAL, TAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ ERNST FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Makhow, 16,000	WEDNESDAY, at 6 P.M.	
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KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOBBIE" 5,050 Capt. F. Scambill	END of June.	

SUNDAYS.

	For	STRAMERS.	To SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRAL, TAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ ERNST FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Makhow, 16,000	WEDNESDAY, at 6 P.M.	
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TO LET.

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COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	11/10
Do. Demand	1/9/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9/4
France—Bank T.T.	2.28/4
America—Bank T.T.	44
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.84/2
India T.T.	135/4
Do. Demand	105/4
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74/4
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	77/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	88/4
Java—Bank T.T.	108/4
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 8/16
30 days' sight San F'co & N. York	44/2
4 months' sight do.	45/4
30 days' sight Sydney & Mel-	
bourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.33
6 months' sight do.	2.35
4 months' sight Germany	1.89
Bar Silver	24/4
Bank of England rate	.3%
Sovereign	\$10.05

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigiri-maru, 18th June, 9 A.M.

Haiphong—Per Sungklang, 19th June, 9 A.M.

Pakhoi, Toutrane and Quinhon—Per Helene, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Swatow and Dali—Per Johsens, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Chedoo and Newchwang—Per Fri, 19th June, 1 P.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th June, 1.15 P.M.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per Amigo, 19th June, 2 P.M.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Nainsang, 19th June, 5 P.M.

Haiphong—Per Mathilde, 20th June, 8 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 20th June, 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Lightning, 20th June, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Tonkin, 20th June, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 20th June, 1.15 P.M.

Koelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobo, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yoko-

ka, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.—Per Inah-

maru, 20th June, 3 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 20th June, 3 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 20th June, 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Atsuta-maru, 20th June, 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 21st June, 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 22nd June, 9 A.M.

Tientsin—Per Kusishow, 22nd June, 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 23rd June, 9 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Yuen-

sang, 24th June, 9 A.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Dunedin, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Ade-

lide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Adenham, 24th June, 10 A.M.

Koelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobo, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Man-

churia, 24th June, 11 A.M.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

U.S. (Chiyo Maru) 20th inst.

Pacific (Mongolian) 7th prox.

Bon Line steamer Benluring from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 16th inst., for this port.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. York which left here on the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. arrived at Shunghai on the 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's R.M.S. Empress of India arrived at Kobo on the 16th inst., at 8.30 p.m., and left again at midnight same day for Shunghai where she is due to arrive 20th inst., at 4.00 a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co. s.s. Persia which sailed from this port on the 19th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 16th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Hupel, Br. s.s., 1,252, A. Tucker, 16th June—Newchwang 9th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Johns, G. s.s., 952, M. Ipland, 16th June—Haiphong, 14th June, Rice—J. & Co.

Menelaus, Br. s.s., 3,006, Lam Bervan, 16th June—Liverpool 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Monmouth, Br. cruiser, 9,000, L. E. Powers, Br. s.s., 16th June—Wei-hai-wei 13th June.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, W. Langschwager, 17th June—Holloway 16th June, Gen. and Pig—J. & Co.

Henrik, Hsu, Br. s.s., 4,578, C. Smith, 17th June—Portland 10th May, Gen.—P. M. S. N. & Co.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 2,737, S. A. Crosby, 17th June—Manila 14th June, Hemp, Sugar and M'Gee, S. T. & Co.

Coblenz, Gur. s.s., 3,180, L. Klugkist, 17th June—Yokohama 10th June, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Chinlung, Br. s.s., 1,319, Benson, 17th June—Canton 16th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Boosi Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,217, Cross, 17th June—Manila 13th June, Linen and Hemp—B. & S.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,111, F. McGarrett, 17th June—Swatow 10th June, Ballast—B. & S.

Flora, Br. cruiser, 4,660, Nicholas, 17th June—from Wei-hai-wei.

Astraea, Br. cruiser, 4,360, E. B. Kiddo, 17th June—from Wei-hai-wei.

CLEARANCES AT THE HAR-

BOUR OFFICE.

Koelshang, for Haiphong.

Chiuyen, for Shanghai.

Loekung, for Swatow.

Tjitarum, for Kobo.

Clan Juben, for Chieben.

Sibetoro-maru, for Takao.

Daigiri-maru, for Swatow.

Hupel, for Canton.

Koelshang, for Qwong-chow-

wan.

Loenggang, for Manila.

Persia, for Yokohama.

Ysidro Pons, for Manila.

Lyceum, for Saigon.

Chinlung, for Shanghai.

Monduas, for Hankow.

Colonel, for Manila.

Mandawan-maru, for Miike.

DEPARTED.

June 17.

Hongkong-maru, for Moji.

Chiuyen, for Shanghai.

Loenggang, for Manila.

Koelshang, for Haiphong.

Persia, for Kobo.

Shibetoro-maru, for Aping.

Samson, for Swatow.

Tjitarum, for Kobo.

Clan Juben, for Sourabaya.

Koelshang, for Bangkok.

Arrived at Home—2nd June—Kin-

tuck Prinz Ludwig, 6th June—Glaes-

Pehlo, 9th June—Senegambis,

Tourane, 13th June—Idomenus.

Patroclus, Rhinefels, 16th June—Aki

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Patroclus, Rhinefels, 16th June—Aki

Maru.

Arrived at Home—2nd June—Kin-

tuck Prinz Ludwig, 6th June—Glaes-

Pehlo, 9th June—Senegambis,

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